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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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E.C.

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Druggist une fois par an, 12.50 francs par an,
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APRIL 3, 1897.

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The Chemist & Druggist

SUPPLEMENT

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1897.

Businesses Wanted
Businesses for Disposal
Premises to Let
Auction Sales

ALSO EXCHANGE COLUMN.
For Bargains see last page of this Supplement.

Partnerships
Situations Vacant
Situations Wanted
Miscellaneous

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist."

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3.—**£950.—NORWOOD.**—Good-class Business, Dispensing and Retail; well situated in leading thoroughfare; returns £950, net profit £250; the shop is handsomely fitted, very attractive; convenient modern house, held on lease; price £950.

4.—**£1,000.—LONDON, N.E.**—Old-established Business, situate close to busy railway station; returns exceed £1,000 yearly, net profit £350; well-fitted shop and capital stock; price about £750, or valuation terms can be arranged.

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3.—**SOUTH COAST**.—Select Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £400 under management; well-fitted stocked shop; principal would double trade; price £350 or offer.

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3.—**LAMBETH**.—Profitable Prescribing, Dispensing, and Extracting Business; handsome shop, good house; producing a net profit of £100 yearly; gentleman with a little capital could double it; price £100.

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BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE.—Population 240,000; centre of town, close to markets; corner shop, Westgate; to close a trust, Chemist's Business of late W. Cockshott, who occupied it over 50 years; profitable opening for enterprising man; stock and fixtures at market valuation; no good will. Apply Cockshott & Co., 26 Westgate, Bradford.

BURTON-ON-TRENT.—To be Disposed of, by private treaty, as a going concern, that old-established Business of Chemist and Druggist, No. 95 High Street, Burton-upon-Trent, carried on for many years by the late Mr. Edwin Hodson, with the stock-in-trade, goodwill, fixtures and fittings. Apply to Mr. Charles Harrison, Land Agent, 179 Horninglow Street, Burton-upon-Trent.

CHESHIRE.—For Sale, the oldest established Chemist's Business, in populous market town, owing to ill health; lease; returns £2,000, greatly increasing; stock in splendid condition; double-fronted shop and convenient premises; very remunerative; over £100 recently spent on alterations; every investigation courted. Apply, "Cheshire," c/o Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool.

EAST COAST.—For immediate Disposal, good-class Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, returning about £800 (capable of increase); excellent position; low rent; splendid house, every convenience; satisfactory reasons for selling; price simply valuation of stock and fixtures, about £600. "Seaside" (73/21), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

ESSEX.—Good-class unopposed Country Business, within 40 miles of London, in a prosperous agricultural district; returns £1,500; clear net profit over £450; owner retiring; rent £35; corner shop, well fitted, heavily stocked; good house; price £900, a sure fortune to energetic man. S. X. (73/23), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

HULL.—For Sale, small but proportionately very profitable Business, in densely-populated working-class quarter; good opening for Dentistry; price £180. Address, "Ajax" (71/8), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

HUNTS.—Chemist and Druggist's (Wine and Spirit Licence, &c.) Business for immediate Disposal at market town in Hunts. J. Cole, Valuer, Bedford.

JERSEY.—A Dental Practice in Jersey for Sale at a nominal figure, with all accessories; large house in good position on a lease; introduction given; last year's returns £300; capable of extension; dental registration not necessary. Apply, by letter, to Charles Morgan, c/o Mr. Biggs, 115 Huddleston Road, Tufnell Park, London.

LANCS.—£750.—Old-established Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business for immediate Disposal, situate in the centre of large country town; good house; double-fronted shop (plate glass); sole reason for disposal, ill-health. Apply, 70/30, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LONDON, N.—Business for sale; run down through not being attended to; noble corner shop in good position; well fitted; rent £60; price £200, or offer; must be sold at once. J. Walter Neighbour, 93 Old Street, St. Luke's, E.C.

LONDON, W.—£200 cash, or on good security; exceptional offer to effect a quick sale; London (West), Cash Retail, Prescribing, and Extractions; lock-up shop, with parlour; well fitted and stocked; shows net profit of about £200 per annum; could be very much increased with personal attention. W. J. (63/27), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LONDON SUBURB.—£900 returns; Genuine Retail and Dispensing Business; net profits over £300; rent £60; lease 12 years unexpired; good house, warehouse, side and back entrance; shop well fitted and stocked; in present hands 16 years; good reasons for disposal; open to fair cash offer; no agents. Address, 71/37, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LONDON.—Old-established Dispensing and Retail Business; in present hands 9 years; cash takings nearly £700 per annum; small patent account; several own preparations having regular sale; pleasant corner position in busy good-class suburb; convenient house, with side and yard entrance, and in good repair; price £550; vendor will give an introduction and every assistance to purchaser; investigation invited. Apply first by letter to "Chemist," c/o Messrs. Wright, Layman & Unney, Southwark Street, London, S.E.

LONDON (suburb).—Chemist, Dentist, and Wholesale Business for Sale, in London suburb; established 36 years, present hands 19 years; best position, in main road; low rent, lease, private entrance; Chemist returns £650, Dentistry £250, Wholesale business in two Proprietaries £350; all departments heavily stocked; no advertising done; over 30 Wholesale Houses on the books; present proprietor wishes to retire; price £1,000, including all stock, fixtures, goodwill, and machinery; none need apply except those with capital at command; no agents. Apply by letter to A. B. C. (69/18), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LONDON, N.—A good-class Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, returning £750 yearly; rent £45; convenient house, on lease; net profit £300, after paying all outgoings; lowest cash price £450; for immediate sale. Address, "Suburban" (73/24), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LONDON, N.W.—Chemist's Business for Disposal; make a good Store; introduction given; an unqualified man will be treated with; rent £65. Apply, by letter, to N. W. (73/30), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LONDON, E.—Handsomely modern Pharmacy, established about 3 years, in a rapidly-increasing and healthy neighbourhood; beautifully fitted in mahogany and fully stocked; good house and stabling; rent £55; present returns quickly doubled under younger management; sole reason of sale, vendor retiring from London trade. Apply, Edgson, 89 Upton Lane, Forest Gate.

LONDON.—Two sound Businesses for Sale, through urgent family reasons, London S.E. and S.W., both doing £7 per week, at good profits; price about £250 each, but no reasonable offer refused; one is in busy main thoroughfare, and the other in rapidly-growing pleasant suburb. Apply, "Statim," 202 Kennington Park Road, S.E.

NORFOLK.—An old-established Retail Chemist's Business, in a thriving market town, to be sold at once under exceptional circumstances; the business is capable of considerable development, and this is a very advantageous opportunity. Full details on application to Smith & Sons, Wholesale Druggists, Norwich.

SEASIDE TOWN.—For Disposal, at once, a small, good-paying, ready-money Drug and Stationery Business, in fashionable seaside town; price £120, or close offer. Apply, A. M. C. (70/39), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SHEFFIELD (suburbs).—To be disposed of, Chemist's Business, along with valuable Proprietary Medicines, sold over 40 years; present proprietor retiring on account of ill-health; to an immediate purchaser £150; corner shop, in splendid position; an energetic man would do well. Address, by letter only, to "Chemist," 404 London Road, Sheffield.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND.—First-class Retail and Dispensing Business, returning £3,000; applicants must enclose references, and must be prepared to invest £2,250 cash. Address in first instance, "Traveller" (73/22), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND.—For immediate Disposal, neglected Business; always been under management of unqualified man; few patents; profitable; no opposition; returns could be doubled; busy town in South of England; a bargain to a bona-fide purchaser; cash down; supply 14 parishes with drugs; good reasons for disposal; price £310. Apply, 60/36, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SCOTLAND.—Chemist's Business (old-established) for Sale, in one of the most progressive and attractive towns in Scotland, successfully carried on for nearly 50 years; there is a good connection; well-stocked shop; splendid opening for an energetic, well-qualified man. Address, 71/23, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WELLINGTON.—For immediate Disposal, the old-established Chemist and Grocery Business of the late Mr. W. M. Cooke; good house and shop; rent £28; purchaser will require about £300; exceptional opportunity for a smart, qualified man. Full particulars from the Executors, 11 Church Street, Wellington, Salop.

WEST OF ENGLAND (Watering-place).—Good-class Retail with fair amount of Dispensing; shop large and handsomely fitted; long and valuable lease; convenient house, garden, &c.; very good chance for adding Dentistry; price £1,400 cash; no agents. 72/22, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

YORKS (North Riding).—Cash Store Business, in manufacturing town, North Riding, Yorks; bona-fide reasons for disposal; particulars on application. 70/34, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

YORKSHIRE (West Riding).—£200.—A genuine Branch in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated in a thickly-populated neighbourhood (other 200 houses in course of erection), with good house, and no opposition; suit qualified or unqualified man; only wants seeing. Apply, Norris (70/35), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

BRANCH Business for Sale; 6,000 population; inspection invited; nearest Chemist 2 miles. Houston, New Whittington, Chesterfield.

OLD-ESTABLISHED cash Retail Business in densely-populated district for immediate disposal; mahogany fitted and fully stocked; returns over £500, full prices; excellent reasons for disposal. Apply, John Whittle, Auctioneer, 102 Fishergate, Preston.

RETAIL and Dispensing Business; well stocked, good fixtures, and large shop; side door; low rent; on lease; owner going in for wholesale; returns last year £450; good opening for a willing man, and Dentist; required in the neighbourhood; price £270, or nearest offer. X. (73/29), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

THOROUGHLY reliable Cash country Business; population over 10,000; no opposition; satisfactory reason for disposal. Full particulars on receipt of references from a bona-fide cash purchaser; business established over 20 years; Dispensing, Prescribing, Extracting, and own Specialities, and General Retail; returns about £750; low rent, small house. "Staffordshire" (69/13), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

APPRENTICESHIPS.

RETAIL.

COALVILLE.—Wanted, a gentlemanly youth as Apprentice; one who has passed his Preliminary preferred; outdoors; small salary given. Apply, Jno. Porter & Son, Coalville, Leicestershire.

APPRENTICE wanted, at once, in good Chemist's business; premium required; every facility for acquiring a thorough knowledge under direct supervision of proprietor. Apply, 71/10, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SITUATIONS OPEN

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less ; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

RETAIL.

AMBLESIDE.—Junior ; about 23 ; Light Retail. Apply, with photo, stating height, references, and experience, to Thomas Bell, Ambleside.

BARNSTAPLE.—Required, a good Assistant in Retail and Dispensing Business ; comfortable home. Apply, stating age, height, salary, references, and enclose photo, to E. Pratt, High Cross, Barnstaple.

BATH.—Good Junior, where several are kept ; good-class Cash Trade ; hours easy. The Bath Drug Company, 11 Abbey Churchyard, Bath.

BIRMINGHAM.—Qualified Assistant wanted, as Junior, in high-class Retail and Dispensing business. Apply, with photo, A. Bird & Sons, Worcester Street, Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM.—Assistant wanted (indoors), not under 22 years of age, for Light Retail and Dispensing. Apply, stating full particulars, salary required, &c., to Jarvis, Handsworth, Birmingham.

BISHOP'S CASTLE.—Junior Assistant wanted ; unexceptionable references ; one used to a country Mixed business. Full particulars to G. Strawsen, Yarborough House, Bishop's Castle, Shropshire.

BOURNEMOUTH.—A qualified indoor Assistant, as Senior, where 2 others are kept ; must be well up in Dispensing and first-class trade, and capable of taking charge in absence of principal. Apply, stating age, salary, references, when disengaged, and carte (to be returned), F. Endle, The Boscombe Pharmacy, Bournemouth.

BRECON.—Wanted, Junior ; about 20 ; indoors. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, reference, and send photo, if possible. W. Tudor, Chemist, Brecon.

BURNHAM.—Improver or Turnover wanted (indoors), for Light Retail and Dispensing business ; half-holiday weekly ; no Sunday duty ; study allowed ; comfortable home ; send photo and full particulars. Carpenter, Burnham, Somerset.

CARDIFF.—Wanted, a reliable Assistant ; about 23 ; outdoors ; must be a good Dispenser and Counterman. Enclose photo (to be returned) to E. Edwards, corner of Albany Road, Cardiff.

CHINA.—A thoroughly competent Assistant, accustomed to first class Dispensing and Retail ; not over 30 years of age ; 4 years' agreement ; passage paid out and home. Address, "China," c/o A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), 8 Fenchurch Buildings, E.C.

CHELtenham.—Wanted, for the middle of April, a gentlemanly Assistant as Manager (indoors), age from 25 to 30, for Chemist's widow ; able to Extract ; business Light Retail and Dispensing. State full particulars, with photo and references from two last situations, Mrs. Dolman, Everton House, Cheltenham.

COLCHESTER.—Qualified Assistant for Counter, aged about 23 (2, qualified, on staff, both indoors) ; good experience, references, &c. ; salary £60. Full particulars, enclosing c.v., to W. Edes Everett, St. Botolph's Pharmacy, Colchester.

CORK.—Qualified Dispenser.—Mr. Lester, Chemist, 106 and 107 St. Patrick Street, Cork, requires a good Assistant for Dispensing department. Apply, giving full particulars and photo.

COVENTRY.—Junior Assistant wanted (indoors), about 20, for a small Light Retail Drug Store, with small Wholesale country connection ; easy hours, half-day weekly. Please send references, photo, and all full particulars to Thomas Bailey, The North End Cash Drug Stores, Coventry.

CROYDON.—Wanted, immediately (indoors), a smart, gentlemanly Assistant, having thorough knowledge of first-class quick Cash trade ; no Sunday duty ; hours moderate. Apply, giving full particulars of experience, age, height, and salary required, to Henry's Cash Drug Stores, 103-105 North End, Croydon.

DONCASTER.—To Juniors and Assistants.—Wanted, a young man to work a small country business, where considerable expansion could be effected by a gentleman conversant with Veterinary trade or Dentistry, or energetic in pushing Proprietary articles ; small salary and commission. Mrs. Eminson, 73 Baby Road, Doncaster.

EAST MOLESEY.—Junior required for good-class Dispensing and Retail ; gentlemanly youth, just out of apprenticeship and requiring time for study, would be treated with ; apply with full particulars as to experience, enclosing recent photo (to be returned) ; personal application, if possible. J. Johnstone Tweedie, Hampton Court Pharmacy, East Molesey, Surrey.

FOLKESTONE.—Junior Assistant required immediately ; indoors. Please state age, height, reference, salary required, and when disengaged, enclose photo (to be returned), John Lea, Harbour Street, Folkestone.

GLOUCESTER.—Active, obliging, and trustworthy Assistant as Junior ; one with knowledge of Photographic business and seeking a permanency preferred ; indoors. Send full particulars, with photo, to W. Walwin, Chemist, Gloucester.

GODALMING.—Junior Assistant ; usual particulars ; photo if convenient. Valentine Norman, Chemist, Godalming.

GODALMING.—Wanted, an energetic and obliging Assistant ; well up to Counter trade and a good Dispenser ; apply, with full particulars, enclosing photo ; no Sunday duty. Edwards, Chemist, Godalming.

HEBDEN BRIDGE.—Qualified Assistant ; outdoor ; about 26 years of age ; accustomed to a Mixed country business. Please send photo, if possible, stating age, height, salary required, and all other particulars, in first letter, to Thos. K. Hey, Chemist, Helden Bridge.

JAPAN.—First class opening in English Chemist's in Japan for qualified Assistant, about 25, with really good London experience ; short hours ; liberal salary. Full particulars to Dakin Brothers, 87A Leadenhall Street, E.C.

LINCOLN.—Wanted, a Junior Assistant, Minor qualification, in Mixed Country business ; must be quick, well up to counter work, and a good Dispenser ; liberal salary to a good reliable man. Apply, with photo and full particulars in first letter, to J. Kemp & Co., Chemists, Lincoln.

LIVERPOOL.—An Assistant (indoors) for Light Retail and Dispensing ; hours 8.30 to 9 ; alternate Sunday duty, also to attend for 3 hours at Dispensary ; salary £35 ; applicants must stay at least 12 months. Williams, Chemist, Upper Brighton, Liverpool.

LONDON.—Junior, steady, and reliable, in good-class business ; comfortable home and easy situation, but late hours ; time during day for study or recreation ; 15 minutes' from Bloomsbury Square. Full particulars to McKnight, Euston Road, London.

LONDON, E.C.—Qualified Junior, at once ; a gentleman who has served in good-class establishment ; about 23 ; Dispensing, and to assist at front counter ; hours, 8 A.M. till 7 P.M. ; 11 P.M. Saturdays ; no Sunday duty. Northway & Co., 27 Great Tower Street, E.C.

LONDON, N.E.—Qualified Assistant ; single ; indoors ; aged from 23 to 30 ; able to take charge. Send particulars as to age, height, experience, and enclose photo, if possible, Matthews & Son, Chemists, 722 High Road, Leytonstone, N.E.

LONDON, N.W.—Good Junior wanted for Dispensing Business. If writing please send photo and usual particulars, P. Davidson, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 342 High Road, Brondesbury, N.W.

LONDON, W.—Paddington Green Children's Hospital, London, W.—Assistant Dispenser wanted ; hours 2 to 6 ; salary £60 a year. Applications to be sent to the Secretary by April 10.

LONDON, W.—Junior Assistant wanted ; about 22 years of age ; indoors ; must be energetic and industrious and accustomed to good-class business. Apply to Gould & Co., 456 Oxford Street, W., corner of Orchard Street.

LONDON, W.—Qualified Assistant ; indoors ; aged about 24 ; experienced and reliable Dispenser ; accustomed to first class business ; abstainer preferred. State experience, salary required, and enclose photo, or apply personally, R. H. Parker, 35 Clifton Road, Maida Vale, W.

LONDON, W.—To Students.—Chemist offers comfortable home, board and lodgings, in return for assistance in the evenings ; London, W. ; within easy distance from Wills' Muter's, or any of the Pharmaceutical Colleges. Address, D. (69/33), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LONDON, S.W.—Qualified ; outdoors ; aged 26 ; good London Dispensing and Retail experience. Evans, 1 Louvain Road, Clapham Junction.

LONDON, S.W.—Assistant, with good experience ; indoors ; a little time for study allowed, if required. Send photo and particulars to "Zingil" (71/3), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, after Easter, a qualified Assistant (indoors). Apply, with usual particulars, enclosing photo (to be returned), to W. T. Frost, Mason's Pharmacy, Parson's Green, Fulham, S.W.

LONDON, W.—Junior, or Part-time, in Dispensing business ; indoors. Apply, M. Eglington, 35 Richmond Road, Addison Park, W.

LONDON, W.—Assistant in a quick Cash business, where three are kept ; wages 30s. weekly ; good prospects for a competent man ; principally for Stock and Counter work. Apply, by letter only, Strickland, Chemist, Ealing, W.

LONDON, S.W.—A qualified Assistant as Dispenser ; must have had good experience ; aged about 24. Apply to A. J. Phillips, 156 Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.

LONDON.—Outdoors, Second Assistant where three kept ; must speak French well, and have some knowledge of French Pharmacy ; hours 1 to 12 P.M., with one hour for tea ; one evening a week free from 5 ; no Sunday duty ; could wait until late in April for suitable man. Apply, with full particulars, including total experience, to 72/20, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

RETAIL—continued.

LONDON.—Manager for good-class London business; must have thorough knowledge of Dispensing, and be a good Counterman; salary £2 a week and commission, with rooms; required in fortnight. "Gargle" (74/21), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LONDON (West-end).—Wanted, immediately, outdoors, smart Junior for Dispensing-counter, Stock, &c. Apply, 87/8, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LONDON, W.—Assistant, used to Dispensing and Counter work. State age, height, experience, and salary required to Shirliff & Co., 66 Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.

LONDON, W.—John Barker & Company (Limited), Kensington, W., are in want of a Dispenser; qualified preferred; close at 7, 2 o'clock Saturdays; no Sunday duty.

LONDON, N.E.—Qualified Assistant for Branch; indoors; must be pushing and energetic; a gentleman from the country not objected to; comfortable home; one evening a week out; very little Sunday duty; present manager held the position 4 years. Apply, with full particulars, references, &c., Barnard & Son, 309 Hackney Road, N.E.

MANCHESTER.—Qualified Assistant; aged about 24 years; outdoors. State age, height, salary required, and all particulars, Jeans, 151 Oxford Street, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Qualified Assistant, one who thoroughly understands the business; indoors. Apply, stating age, height, and salary required, with photo if convenient (to be returned); one seeking a permanency preferred, no objection to sleeping out. C. G. Breadner, Chemist, Cheetham, Manchester.

MANCHESTER (near).—Wanted, a smart business man to take charge of Branch; must be energetic, obliging, and trustworthy; good Prescriber and Extractor essential; house for married man; half-day holiday; shiftless men may save stamps and trouble. Apply, with photo and references, or personally, to C. H. Griffiths, Chemist, Droydsden, near Manchester.

MELKSHAM.—At once, outdoors, qualified Assistant, to take charge. Apply, with full particulars and enclose photo, Jas. E. Bush, The Pharmacy, Melksham, Wilts.

NATAL.—Assistants wanted for principal coast town; good salaries to competent men; must be thoroughly steady, and up to smart Retail in all respects; not over 28 years of age. Apply, stating full particulars, to F. E. T. (74/11), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

PETERBOROUGH.—A competent Junior Assistant (indoors), not under 20 years of age, for a Light Retail and Dispensing Business; short hours; no Sunday duty. Apply, stating experience, age, height, salary required, and when discouraged, with photo, if convenient, to H. Athorp, Chemist, Peterborough.

ROMSEY.—A smart Junior for Retail and Dispensing business; time could be arranged for study if desired; applicants to state age, height, and salary required. F. Oram, Market Place, Romsey.

ROMFORD.—Qualified Junior; time for study; abstainer preferred; for end of the month. Lasbam, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Romford (enclose photo).

RYDE, I.W.—Qualified outdoor Assistant to take charge for limited term; would suit smart man desiring temporary change; duties light; references and terms to "Chemicus," 168 High Street, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

SHAFESBURY.—Wanted, Junior Assistant; aged about 20; for good-class country business; half-holiday weekly; must be well recommended, active, and obliging. State age, height, and experience, salary required (indoors), and enclose photo (to be returned), to F. Richards, Chemist, Shaftesbury.

SIDMOUTH.—Wanted, a competent Assistant, not under 24; one accustomed to good-class dispensing and retail, with knowledge of store trade. Apply to R. Chessall, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Sidmouth.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Junior Assistant wanted, immediately; indoors; must have been accustomed to good-class Retail and Dispensing. Apply, stating age, height, experience, references, and salary required, enclose photo (to be returned), J. Johns & Son, Southampton.

SOUTH COAST.—The South Hants Drug Company, Havant and Hayling, require immediately an active and energetic Junior for good-class country Retail and Dispensing; evening weekly; easy hours; time for study. Send full particulars, salary required (indoors), photo, and references to Fresson, Chemist, Havant.

ST. LEONARDS.—Competent Assistant (about 26), accustomed to high-class Retail and Dispensing business; must be well recommended. Particulars (with photo if convenient) to F. Rossiter, 9 Grand Parade, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

ST. MARGARET'S.—Wanted, Junior Assistant; age about 21; for good-class business; must be well recommended. State age, height, and experience; time for study and recreation; enclose photo; hours easy; comfortable home. Apply Davies, Chemist, St. Margaret's-on-Thames.

STOCKPORT.—Wanted, an experienced Assistant for Dispensing and Light Retail; state age, height, references, &c. J. C. Arnfield, Ph. Chemist, Stockport.

TAUNTON.—Assistant wanted, qualified preferred; gentlemanly, obliging, and industrious; indoor; age about 25; accustomed to good-class country business; competent to take entire charge of branches; one desiring a permanency; must have good recent testimonials. Apply stating age, experience, and salary required, photo, if possible, Gregory & Wrenn, Taunton.

TORRINGTON.—Junior or Improver for country business in the West of England. State salary and reference to E. Handford & Son, Chemists, Church Gate, Torrington, North Devon.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Qualified Assistant wanted for Light Retail and Dispensing business; reliable Dispenser; indoors; only one kept. Apply, with full particulars and photo, to B. Whitrow, 15 St. John's Road, Tunbridge Wells.

WEYBRIDGE.—An Assistant, not under 21, for good-class Dispensing business; indoors. Apply, stating full particulars, to The Surrey Chemists' Company, Church Street, Weybridge.

WISBECH.—Improver wanted (indoors) in good-class Retail and Dispensing business. Apply, with full particulars, enclosing photo, to Major Hill, Chemist, 52 Norfolk Street East, Wisbech.

WISBECH.—A Junior or Improver (indoors) in good medium-class country trade; Photography; no Sunday duty; close Wednesday at 1 in summer and 4 in winter. Full particulars and c.d.v. (to be returned) in first letter. Maxey, Chemist, Wisbech.

WOODBIDGE.—Assistant (indoors), steady and reliable, of good address, for Mixed Country business; state age, height, and salary. Send photo and references to John Betts & Son, Thoroughfare, Woodbridge.

WORCESTER.—Qualified Assistant for about 6 months; principally for dispensing. State age, height, experience, references, salary required, and enclose photo to Anderson & Virgo, Worcester.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Junior (qualified, outdoor) for General Retail, immediately; accustomed to Country trade; weekly half-holiday; no Sunday duty; hours 8 to 7.30, except Saturdays; comfortable situation for one seeking a permanency. State age, height, experience, and salary required, enclosing references and photograph, Reade Brothers & Co. (Limited), Wolverhampton.

YEOVIL.—Wanted, smart Junior Assistant; state age, height, salary, with photo (to be returned); one used to Photographic trade preferred; outdoors. Newton, Heudford, Yeovil.

YORK.—Manager, qualified, for Branch business; Light, Retail, and Dispensing, with comfortable house attached, furnished or unfurnished; must be gentlemanly; knowledge of photography essential. Apply, with references and photo, to G. Coverdale, 65 Gillygate, York.

ASSISTANT, or good Junior, with store experience preferred; indoors. Apply, with references, stating salary required, and enclosing photo if convenient, to "Essex," c/o Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, 50 Southwark Street, London, S.E.

A VACANCY will shortly occur for a competent and experienced Assistant, to take charge of a department for Chemical, Photographic, and Scientific Apparatus, as a branch of a first-class Pharmacy. State in confidence, full particulars of experience, age, and salary expected, to Z. (72/7), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

AN unmarried qualified Assistant wanted, not over 30; good salary would be paid for a first-class man. Apply, 85/63, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

CONFIDENTIAL Managing Assistant (married) for old-established Retail and Dispensing suburban business; to live on premises; a gentleman who really means business will be liberally dealt with. X. Y. Z., Chemists' Club, Stonecutter Street, E.C.

OUTDOOR Assistant; married or single; good Counterman and Dispenser; about 28; capable of taking charge; permanency; salary 50s. weekly. Apply personally, Friday, 66 High Street, South Norwood; Saturday, 75 Westow Hill, Upper Norwood.

QUALIFIED Assistant; about 25; indoors; one requiring permanency preferred. Apply with photo, stating age, height, experience, and salary required, to "Suburb," c/o Messrs. Meggeson & Co., Miles Lane, E.C.

WHOLESALE.

DUBLIN.—Wholesale House requires experienced Junior Assistant in Drug department. Apply, with copies of testimonials, to 82/13, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SOUTH AND WEST ENGLAND.—Traveller, —Barnett & Co., Manufacturing Perfumers, Birmingham, require Representative over South and West of England ground; first-class men (knowing ground thoroughly, and capable of increasing business of present connection among high-class Chemists) only need apply; applicants not possessing above qualifications will not be entertained.

SITUATIONS OPEN CONT'D

WHOLESALE—continued.

AN opportunity occurs for a youth to learn the Drug trade, chiefly raw drugs; no premium required. Address, P. C. (73/25), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

A LEADING Firm of Pharmaceutical Specialists have vacancies for two capable Representatives for the Midlands and North; must be Lancashire or Yorkshire men, young, energetic, and with an established connection amongst Doctors and Chemists; applicants are requested to give fullest particulars of their antecedents, but photographs and stamped envelopes are not required, and cannot be returned. Address, "Developer" (85/34), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TRAVELLER for Scotland wanted by Wholesale Drug and Chemical house; preference given to Scotchman, qualified, and with good connection; strict confidence. 86/29, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, immediately, Dry Counter Assistant, aged about 25, must have had good experience at this department. Apply, W. C. H., Berridge & Son, Upper Thames Street, E.C.

WHOLESALE.—Wanted immediately, Assistant for Pill department; must be used to hand machines, a good coater, and accustomed to making private formula. Apply by letter, stating age, experience, salary, &c., to Gale & Company, 15 Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, E.C.

YOUTH wanted, for office of Wholesale Druggists; one who has served part-time in Retail would do; an opportunity for travelling when conversant with the business. Apply, stating salary required, references, and fullest particulars, to 72/19, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 6 words beyond.

RETAIL.

LOCUM, or permanent; disengaged; aged 29; good Extractor. 2 Horton Street, Lewisham.

LOCUM-TENENS; experienced Dispenser and Bookkeeper, "Omega," 28 Ontram Street, Darlington.

MINOR; London and Country experience; aged 33. "Alpha," 176 London Road, Manchester.

PART-TIME; London; qualified; 22; Chemist or Doctor. Webb, 89 Brook Street, Kennington, S.E.

MANAGER; qualified; clever Dispenser; London experience. T. O., 13 All Saints' Road, Bayswater, W.

ASSISTANT; over 7 years' first-class experience, including Optical. "Chemicus," 14 Pen Street, Boston.

DISPENSER; Chemist or Surgeon; 20; 8 years' experience. Hughes, Freehold Street, Rochdale.

ASSISTANT or Manager; qualified; 26; experienced; Cardiff. "Trional," 286 Cowbridge Road, Cardiff.

JUNIOR; good Dispenser and Counterman; Extractor; London. "Sulphonal," 60 South Lambeth Road, S.W.

AS Assistant or Manager; 27; qualified; varied experience. "Extractor," 16 Courtneil Street, Bayswater, W.

JUNIOR; age 21; first-class Dispensing experience; London preferred. Davies, 88 St. George's Road, Brighton.

DISENGAGED; aged 36; height 5 ft. 4½ in.; 18 years' experience; unqualified. Lelean, 40 Hanteville, Guernsey.

JUNIOR; 4 years' first-class experience; references; London preferred. Fancourt, Billingsborough, Falmouth.

MANAGER or Locum; disengaged; good references; Prescriber, Extractor. Bailey, 17 Stafford Road, Brixton.

OUTDOOR Assistant or Manager; London or suburbs; 39; married; qualified. Willis, 1 Portwood Street, Liverpool.

MANAGER; permanency; over 20 years' experience; married; excellent references; good knowledge of Dentistry; Liverpool or district preferred. Stocks, 78 Lark Lane, Liverpool.

ASSISTANT, Locum; disengaged; good references; aged 29; gentlemanly. T. H. M., 272 Old Kent Road, S.E.

ASSISTANT; aged 23; capable; disengaged soon; good references. Apply, "Sulphonal," Waverley House, Ambleside.

QUALIFIED; aged 24; Manchester district preferred. Address, A. E. K., Rochdale Road, Middleton, Manchester.

MANAGER; qualified; 30; London permanency; own furniture. "Sulphonal," 33 Princes Square, Kennington, S.E.

JUNIOR; outdoors; time for attending lectures; Edinburgh preferred. Apply, E. G., 27 High Street, Wigton, Cumberland.

DISENGAGED; 30; qualified; outdoors; well up; 5 ft. 8 in. D., 24 Hill Street, Renshaw Street, Hulme, Manchester.

MANAGER; previous experience; view succession; 26; outdoors. "Cestrian," Mrs. Toon, near Post Office, Atherstone.

ASSISTANT; 25; competent, experienced; disengaged. "Statin," 66 Wellington Terrace, Waterloo Road, Market Rasen.

DISPENSER. W. London firm; outdoors; qualified; 7 years' experience; aged 24. H. J., 38 Hemberton Road, Clapham.

PHARMACEUTICAL Chemist, exam; married; Manager or Locum; disengaged April. Heald, Swineshead, Boston.

SENIOR or Branch Manager; qualified; 25; good experience and references. Duncan, 5 Dudley Street, Wolverhampton.

EASTER holidays; disengaged for a fortnight or more; aged 26; tall; excellent references. "Cymro," 35 Meyrick Square, S.E.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant; outdoors; 11 years' good experience; disengaged. "Chemicus," 43 Union Street, Market Rasen, Lincs.

MANAGER; 35; qualified; permanency, where energetic services would lead to interest in business. O., 516 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.

THOROUGHLY practical Manager or Senior; town and country experience; Extractor; qualified. A. W., 13 Kate Street, Leicester.

THOROUGHLY experienced Senior in highest-class business; aged 23. 74/19, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

CHEMIST'S son, 29, tall, undeniable references, desires engagement as Locum; April to October. "Chemicus," 45 Bouverie Street, Chester.

MANAGER or Senior; disengaged; good Prescriber, &c.; middle age; single; qualified; town or country. W., 13 West Square, Southwark, S.E.

QUALIFIED, competent, requires outdoor London situation; 29; married. 71/5, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

AS Improver or Junior; 21; good-class experience; light hours. "Pihla" (73/19), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

JUNIOR; 5 years' experience in good Dispensing business; London preferred; disengaged. A. Barber, c/o J. H. Bailey, 77 Old Town Street, Plymouth.

MANAGER, outdoor Assistant; qualified; married; Manchester district preferred; aged 35. "Centre," 72 Great Western Street, Moss Side, Manchester.

PART-TIME; London; disengaged 26th; convenience for classes; 23; 7 years' varied experience; good references. T. N. V., 59 Queen Street, Ramsgate.

REGISTERED Chemist (married) wants engagement; Manager or any position of trust; highest references. "Alpha," 11 Brook Road, Montpellier, Bristol.

BRANCH Manager or Doctor's Dispenser; 13 years' experience; aged 26; married; excellent reference. "Veritas," 49 Birnam Road, Tollington Park, N.

ASSISTANT; 14 years' experience; 27; Photographic; good references; disengaged; outdoors. "Statin," 54 St. Mary's Street, Chippenham, Wilts.

DISPENSER, Surgeon, or Chemist; Prescriber, Extract; 25; abstainer; 7 years' experience; outdoors. Grier, Wordsworth House, South Park, Lincoln.

MANAGER, Dispenser, or Senior; married; aged 40; reliable; extensive experience. B. (74/6), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

JUNIOR, passed Prelim., seeks experience with time for study; London or country. Address, "Disengaged" (72/15), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MANAGER or Assistant (out of London), with a view to Partnership, where qualifications not required; highest references character and ability. "Rhei," 140 Mercer's Road, Tufnell Park, N.

RETAIL—continued.

WANTED. situation as Stock-keeper or Dispenser; engaged three afternoons, at liberty remainder of week; good experience and references; outdoors. H. S. T., 28 Balmes Road, Kingsland, N.

IMMEDIATELY, Branch Manager or Assistant; 31; first-class West-end Store experience; London preferred; locum or permanency. M. (70/22), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MANAGER; qualified by examination; good Prescriber; 20 years' experience; married; highest references; a permanency particularly desired. "Veritas," R. A. Metcalf, Market Place, Fakenham, Norfolk.

PHARMACIEN (25), experienced, speaking French and German, wants engagement as second Assistant in good Pharmacy; London preferred. J. Schmitt, c/o Ackermann's English Pharmacy, Geneva, Switzerland.

JUNIOR, 19, passed Prelim., just out of apprenticeship; good experience in Dispensing and high class Retail; highest references; Liverpool or neighbourhood preferred. Bennett, 24 Thomaston Street, Great Homer Street, Liverpool.

MANAGER for Chemist's or Widow; well experienced in all branches; was in the Medical many years; recent Chemist's berth 4 years (managing); middle-aged, steady, painstaking; no better references from the Medical and Chemists. "Medical," c/o 37 Tyueham Road, Lavender Hill, S.W.

A GOVERNMENT Medical Dispenser, well up and holding Sierra Leone qualification, wishes part-time situation in London, Manchester, or Liverpool, while preparing for the Minor; indoors, with a trifling salary. S. E. M. (69/26), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WHOLESALE.

WETS, Drys, or Warehouse; 7 years' Wholesale experience. H. S., Public Baths, York.

WANTED, re-engagement in Wholesale Laboratory; good references. "Sulphonal," 4 Berners Street, Leicester.

TRAVELLER; London; good references, connection; Drugs or Sundries. "Taraxacum," 29 Ifield Road, S.W.

TRAVELLER; 26; good appearance and address; London and Provincial Retail experience. "Chemicus," 17 Ramsden Terrace, Leeds.

JUNIOR desires situation early in May; Wholesale or part-time Retail; outdoors; Loudon. A. W., c/o Edwards & Son, 157 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

YOUNG Man (21), good references, 8 years in Wholesale warehouse, seeks situation in Chemist's warehouse or Stores. W. Huxtable, 1 Old Park Hill, Bristol.

ASSISTANT in Laboratory or Wet and Dry Counters; have served 3 years' apprenticeship in Wholesale house. F. T., School House, Essex Street, Stepney, E.

GENTLEMAN open to accept Home or Foreign Agencies or Commissions; good connection London, Midlands, and West of England. "Chemist," 48 Leander Road, Brixton Hill.

TRAVELLER, qualified, wishes to represent good Drug or Sundry House; good connection London, Midlands, and West of England. "Chemist," 162A Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.

WHOLESALE Warehouseman, Despatch Clerk; re-engagement desired; 20 years' experience; references; disengaged. Address, "Competent," 134 Studley Road, Forest Gate, E.

ADVERTISING Manager successful Proprietary will compose Handbills 2s. 6d.; newspaper ads, 6d. per inch. "Successful" (86/30), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TRAVELLER; Drugs or Sundries; young, energetic; nearly 12 years' first-class Retail experience; thoroughly reliable and trustworthy; abstainer; well recommended. Address, "Veritas" (70/37), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

CHINA OR JAPAN.—Gentleman experienced in the various branches of the Drug Trade in the Far East, including Soda-water manufacture, would be glad to hear of good position; qualified. 69/21, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LEDGER or Invoice Clerk; young man, 33 years of age, married, desires situation as above, or any position of trust; 12 years' good reference from last situation; thorough good experience in the Wholesale; rapid writer, quick and accurate at figures; moderate salary; disengaged. F., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WILL undertake to design, sketch out, and write up all Advertisements, Pamphlets, for a Wholesale Drug Firm, and advise them upon all matters Pharmaceutical, Medical, or will take charge of Laboratories engaged in preparing Animal Substances; can procure supply of same, &c.; experienced. M. 100, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special charges are made for Advertisements under this heading, which can be obtained on application.

HONEY of 1896, in jars, 7d. lb., or £3 cwt., c.p. to L. or G.E.R. Stations; will any good house arrange to take my Honey this Summer as fast as it is extracted? Rev. C. C. James, Wortham Rectory, Diss.

GOLD LABELLING executed in Town or Country by an experienced workman at moderate charges; genuine gold-paper labels; terms and sample on application. George Bailey, 32 Malvern Road, Hornsey, Loudon, N.

DAISY Window Attractions are so successful that Mr. Agar, chemist, South Bank, wrote to say that had he not occasionally taken it out, the window would most certainly have been pressed in by the crowd. If you want your window smashing thus, write for particulars. "Daisy," Leeds.

SULPHUR tablets, and sulphur and sarsaparilla tablets; the best made; send for samples free; sulphur tablets, 2 cwt. at 36s., 1 cwt. at 38s., $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. at 21s., under 5d. lb.; sulphur and sarsaparilla, 2 cwt. at 41s., 1 cwt. at 45s., $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 25s., under 28 lbs. at 6d.; all carriage paid, cases free; window tickets supplied free, various priced wordings. White, Chemist, Leicester.

PROPRIETORS of Specialities! Do you want to advertise? The Royal Road to Success is by getting the greatest amount of publicity for the smallest amount of outlay. I claim that I am able to do this; special advantages; unique system; small businesses built into large concerns in a few months; no labour involved. L. Tomasso, 148 Westminster Bridge Road, London.

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"C. & D." Diaries, 1895, 1896; 10 Rooke's pills; 4 Berger's; 6 King's; 5 Colman's oil; 5-gr. pill-machine; offers. GRIFFITH, Shepton Mallet.

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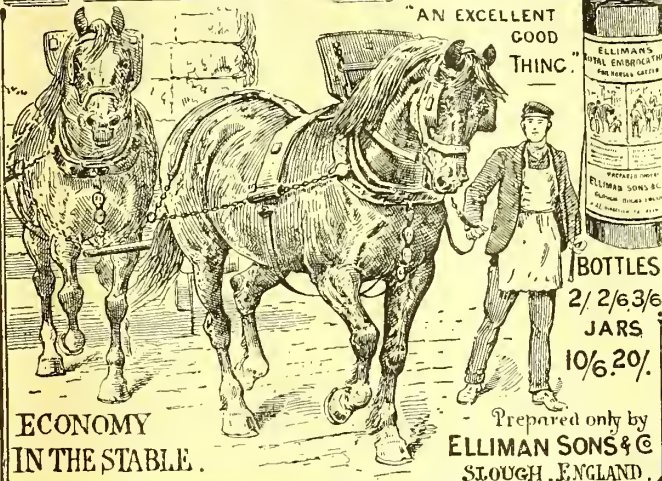
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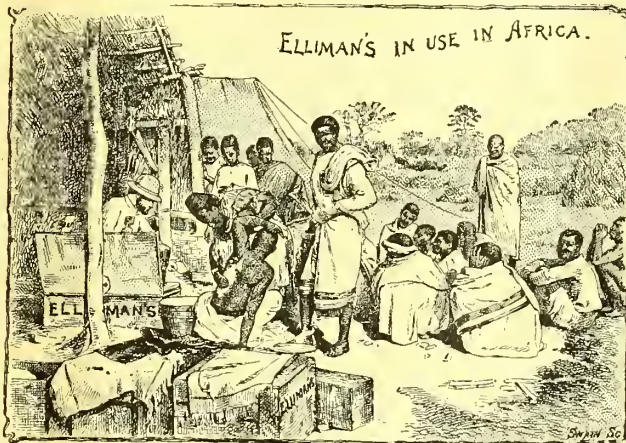
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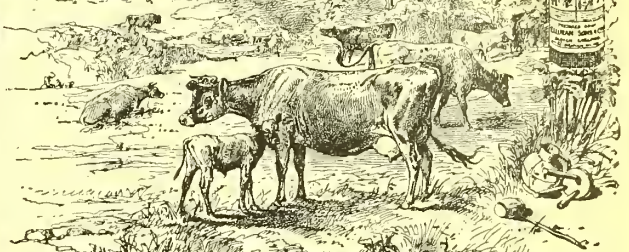
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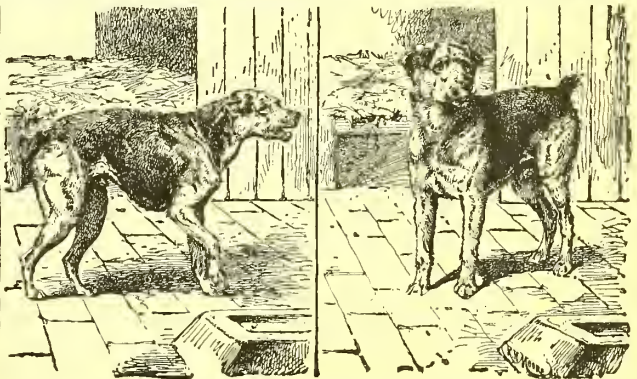
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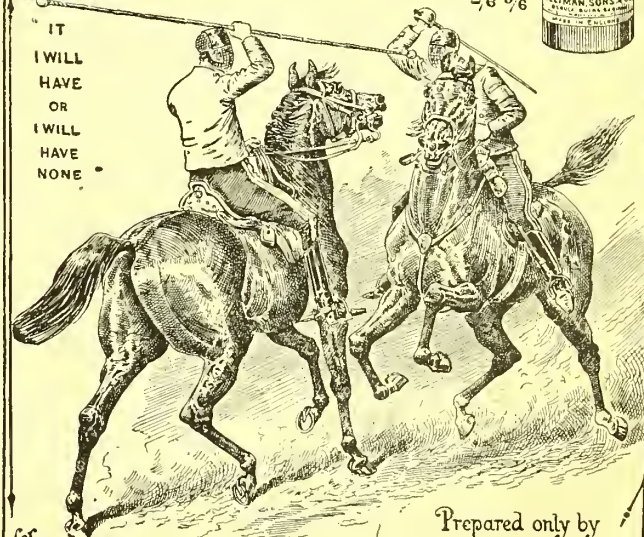
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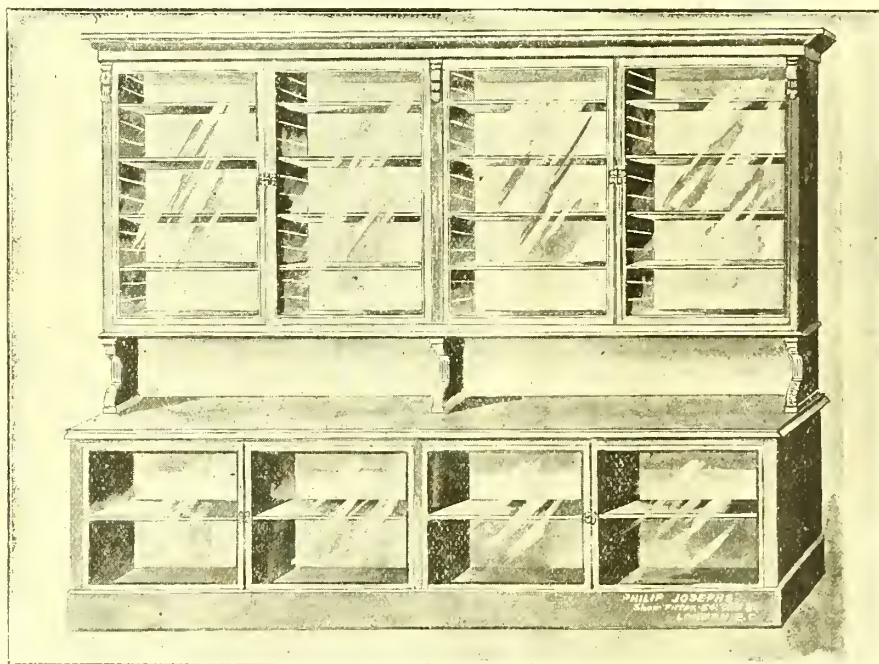
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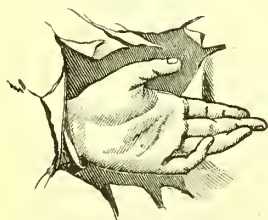
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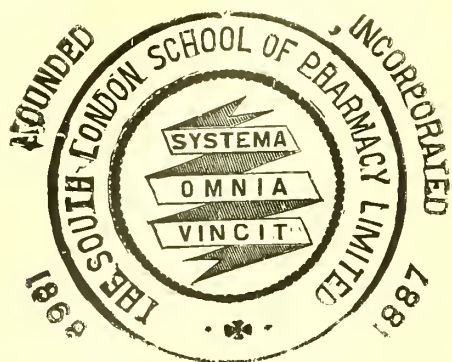
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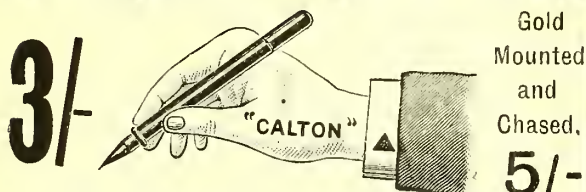
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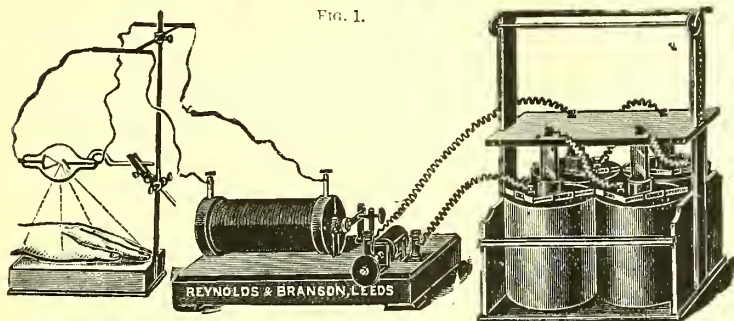
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all countries to be the **GREATEST ADVANCE** in Photography since the invention of Collodion—viz., the

SANDELL PLATES AND FILMS

Invented and Patented by J. T. SANDELL, A.P.S.

We have a fine series of PHOTOGRAPHS, 15 × 12 and 12 × 10, of 17 BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, which we shall be pleased to supply on
Trade Terms to all Chemists
Write for supply of our Exposure Guides and Pamphlet, “Practical Considerations in the Manipulation of a Dry Plate,” for Counter Distribution,
Show Cards, Dummies, and Specimen Photographs free.

Telegrams:
“Stereogram London.”

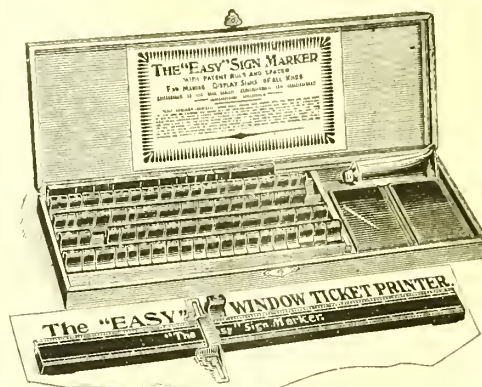
THE SANDELL WORKS COMPANY, LIMITED,
South Norwood, LONDON, S.E.

Managing Director—
J. T. SANDELL.

WRITE YOUR WINDOW TICKETS YOURSELF.

Perfect Results. No Trouble.
No Experience Needed.

*Bold but Artistic Letters and
Figures in two colours.*



BY USING THE "EASY" SIGN MARKER

Invaluable for Tradesmen to print their own Tickets in a few seconds, thus not only avoiding vexatious delays, but also effecting a saving in cost, as Tickets can be produced at the mere cost of paper or cardboard. For sizes and style see 16-page Catalogue, fully illustrated, which will be sent free on application.

Liberal Discount to the Trade.

M. LINDNER,
170 Fleet Street,
LONDON. E.C.



BOWERS BROTHERS,

The Chemists'
Effective Printers and
Advertisement
Designers,
Invite Correspondence.

**NOVEL DESIGNS,
GOOD WORK,
LOW PRICES.**

10,000 Handbills 17/6 9 x 5½
10,000 „ 11/- 7½ x 5

ALL OTHERS EQUALLY LOW.

FULL VALUE IN ALL LINES.

Send for Estimates before ordering elsewhere

CHEMISTS

COMMENCING

BUSINESS

Would do well to see that their orders for LABELS, CIRCULARS, BILLS, POWDER POCKETS, PRESCRIPTION BOOKS and ENVELOPES, BOTTLE CASES, PAPER and PAPER BAGS, &c., are executed in Good Taste and Up-to-Date Style. A Good Start is the Highway to Success.

HARRISON & WAIDE

Up-to-Date Printers,



LEEDS,

send Samples for Three Stamps.

STOKES' CASH TILL.

Reduced Price **47/6** Latest Improvements.

(Sent on Trial seven days, on receipt of two references.)

Particulars and Testimonials on application.

Q. R. STOKES & CO., LTD.,
HANLEY, STAFFS.

LABELS

OF ALL KINDS,

PRESCRIPTION ENVELOPES,

POWDER ENVELOPES,

BOTTLE BOXES,

WRAPPING PAPER

AND

GENERAL PRINTING.

The Patent Serrated Pine Tree Toilet Paper.

New Sets of Rainbow and Picture Bills.

JAMES TOWNSEND,

Medical Label and General Printer,

EXETER:

Little Queen Street and
Gandy Street.

LONDON:

2 & 3, Stonecutter Street,
Farringdon Street, E.C.

CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY.

CAUTION.

The Crown Perfumery Company are compelled, owing to recent infringements of their well-known trade mark and to imitations of their well-known **CROWN-STOPPERED BOTTLE** and **LABELS** in which their "**INVIGORATING LAVENDER SALTS**" are offered for sale, to caution the public, and especially dealers in perfumery, against infringing their said trade mark and buying or selling any "Invigorating Lavender Salts" (unless made by the Crown Perfumery Company), which are sold in Bottles that imitate or only colourably differ from the appearance of the Crown Perfumery Company's bottles.

In an action

In the High Court of Justice, 1896.—T. No. 152.
Chancery Division,

MR. JUSTICE ROMER.

BETWEEN The Crown Perfumery Company - - Plaintiffs

AND

Alfred George Kenderdine - - - Defendant,

The Defendant, after having been heard by his solicitor on the 17th February, 1897, submitted to an injunction, with costs, restraining him from infringing the said trade mark, and from imitating the get-up or general appearance of the Plaintiffs' bottles of smelling salts and the labels thereon. And it was ordered that the Defendant should deliver up or destroy, in the presence of an agent of the Plaintiffs, all labels which offended against the injunction above referred to, and also pay the costs of the action.

The Crown Perfumery Company have instructed their Solicitors to take immediate proceedings against all persons infringing the said trade mark or the said labels or bottles.

Essential Oils.

FLORAL EXTRACTS, CONCRETE ESSENTIAL OILS,
POMADES, AND DISTILLED WATERS,

MANUFACTURED BY

F. VARALDI, CANNES.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

*Specialties—Riviera Violet Extract, Ess. Oil Geranium,
Pomades, and Almond Oil.*

SOLE AGENTS IN THE BRITISH ISLES:

S. M. FRANKENSTEIN & Co.

Dashwood House, 9 New Broad Street, LONDON, E.C.

CLAUDE RAYNAUD & CO.
GRASSE, FRANCE.

*Raw Materials for PERFUMERY, ESSENTIAL OILS,
CONCENTRATED FLORAL EXTRACTS,
FLAVOURING ESSENCES for CONFECTIONERS ("DELICIOSA" BRAND),
COMPOUND PERFUMES for SOAPMAKERS.*

F. DUBOC, Sole Agent for the United Kingdom, DUNEDIN HOUSE, BASINGHALL AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S
Oriental Tooth Paste.



Established over 70 years. Warranted to retain its properties and keep good in any climate. The original and only genuine is manufactured solely by

JEWSBURY & BROWN,
ARDWICK GREEN, MANCHESTER.

Particular attention should be paid to the Trade Mark, printed in red and green, a facsimile of which is annexed, as numerous imitations are offered.

MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE WHOLESALE HOUSES.

Bills and Showcards forwarded on receipt of Address Cards and directions for enclosure.

CORBYN'S

QUADRUPLE and TRIPLE

NATURAL

EXTRACTS.

PERFUMES.

Toilet Waters. Sachet Powder.

**CORBYN, STACEY & CO.**

Pharmaceutical Laboratory { 300 HIGH HOLBORN.
and Drug Warehouses { 61 and 62 EAGLE STREET.
Perfume Laboratory and Warehouse - - 7 FISHER STREET.
Analytical Laboratory - - - - 8 FISHER STREET.

All Letters should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE—

22 GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.Telegraphic Address:
"COLOCYNTH LONDON."TELEPHONE No.
4033.**SHADEINE.**

For Colouring the Hair. Sold in 6 tints, one liquid

6d. Sample size .. 4/- per doz.
3/6 Large " .. 28/- "
10/6 Extra " .. 84/- "



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ALEXANDRE, 30 WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON.

SAMPLES Supplied to the Trade
on pretty hanging Showcards at
4/- per doz.

This Popular Article
is Largely Advertised,
and kept at all Whole-
sale Houses.

Agents Wanted.

**The Best Hair
Remover.****DEPILENE**

Reaches the Root.

Removes superfluous hair with-
out injury to the skin. Speedy
and sure. No mixing. Dis-
penses with Electrolysis.
To be obtained, elegantly pre-
pared, and packed free from
observation, with directions,
post free 4/3 per bottle, of

THE DEPILENE CO.
QUEEN'S FERRY, FLINTSHIRE,
Or of **MARSHALL & CO.**
30 Newgate St, London, E.C.

Special Terms to Chemists.

**CARMICHAEL'S GENUINE
AMERICAN
MANICURE PREPARATIONS**

A FULL 6d. LINE (miniature sizes of his regular
Goods). You have only to show them, **THEIR SALE IS
ASSURED**, and will be **AS GOOD** a line as his now
FAMOUS Violet AMULETS, including the novel
production "**AMBERLAVE**," a **FLUID TOILET
SOAP**.

All at 48/- per gross.

FROM ALL WHOLESALE AND EXPORTING HOUSES

Nail Files, Emery Boards, Bleachine, Cleansing Powder, Orange
Wood Sticks, Cosmetic Brush, Cosmetic Aurora, Agate Nail
Powder, Oriental Nail Varnish, Suc de Mimosa, Cuti Cream,
and Amberlave.

BRECKNELL'S PRIZE
MEDAL.

Recommended by **SKIN** Unscented,
Eminent Medical Men. yet
Sweet as a Rose.

Although low in price, it ranks with high-class
soaps, and is altogether the best extant for
producing a Clear and Healthy skin.

SOAP.

The longer it is kept the more it improves and increases in value
LIBERAL TERMS TO THE TRADE.

BRECKNELL, TURNER & SONS, LIMITED,
To Her Majesty, &c., &c.
31 HAYMARKET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1862.

**THE ROYAL
PERFUME.**

Prepared by the Proprietors of
"PHUL-NANĀ"
The New Indian Perfume.



GROSSMITH'S
Tribute of
Fragrance
In commemoration
of Her Majesty's
Reign.
**Victorian
BOUQUET**
"A rare collection of exotic Odours
culled from the flora of
THE BRITISH EMPIRE."
PERFUME 2/6 per bottle.
SACHETS 6/9 each.
J. GROSSMITH, SON & CO. Newgate St. LONDON.

**AN UNDYING
FRAGRANCE.**

Distilled by the Proprietors of
"HASU-NO-HANA"
The New "Japanese" Perfume.

Of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the Empire.

Every CHEMIST, DRUGGIST, and MANUFACTURER should use

DAILLEY & WILKINSON'S PLEATED PAPER BOTTLE-CAPS.

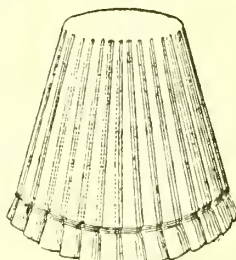
Great Reduction in Prices.

Nos. 0, 1, 2, 3, 3B... 5d. per gross.

„ 4, 4B ... 7d. „

„ 5, 5B, 5½ ... 8d. „

„ 6, 6B ... 10d. „



Nº 4
(Machine-made).

Quality and Colours Guaranteed.

Samples can be had on application
through Wholesale Houses.

8 Great Sutton Street, E.C.

PERFECTLY PURE.

WRITE FOR OUR PRICES BEFORE ORDERING.

S^{0/56} V^{0/60} R

TINCTURE SPIRIT

60 O.P. AT LOWEST PRICES. 56 O.P.

PURE ORANGE WINE.



S^{0/61} V^{0/64} M

AT LOWEST PRICES.

Special Terms to Large Buyers.

PURE GINGER WINE.

FOREIGN WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE FAMOUS **"GLENALLAN"** PURE MALT WHISKY,
7 YEARS OLD. THE CREAM OF SCOTCH WHISKY. Per doz. **42/-** Per doz.

BOORD & SON,

DISTILLERS, FOREIGN WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, AND METHYLATORS.

ALLHALLOWS' LANE AND BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE, LONDON, E.C.

Quotations for S.V.R. Methylated Spirit and Finish on application.

FINEST ORANGE WINE FOR QUININE.

**JAMES
BURROUGHS**

S^{85 O.P.} V^{60 O.P.} R

GALE ST., CHELSEA, S.W.

and Methylated Spirit

AT LOWEST PRICES.

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.



FACSIMILE (Small Size).

MOISE & MARSHALL, LTD.

WHOLESALE
MANUFACTURING PERFUMERS
AND LARGEST DEALERS IN AND
FILLERS OF

ENAMELLED COLLAPSIBLE TUBES!!

CONTAINING
ALL LEADING TOILET PREPARATIONS.

HIGHEST QUALITY,
LOWEST PRICES.

IN (2) SIZES, 9 COLOURS.

SEND ORDER FOR SAMPLE DOZEN.

Prices on Application.

SOLE ADDRESS—

9 BUTLER STREET 9



FACSIMILE (Small Size).

GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN ARSENIC.



"ST. PAUL'S" BRAND PERFUMED TOILET SOAPS.

These Soaps are of the highest quality, free from all injurious compounds, very nicely Perfumed, and got up in a very saleable way. Each Tablet is wrapped, and there are 12 Tablets in a Counter Case, with Show Card on hinged lid. No Proprietor's name appears on these Soaps.

4d. Cold Cream and Oatmeal ..	per doz.	2/3
4d. White Rose and Cucumber ..	"	2/3
4d. Glycerine and Cucumber ..	"	2/3
6d. The "CATHEDRAL" Soap ..	"	3/2

Chemists and Perfumers who desire to cultivate a higher class of trade will find the above Soaps much liked by persons who do not care for the many common Soaps now on the market.



"ST. PAUL'S" CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.

This is neatly put up in Aluminium Bronze Tins, printed in blue. See facsimile (reduced). Two sizes.

6d. Retail, per doz. 2/3. | 1/- Retail, per doz. 4/-.

PROPRIETORS—
F. NEWBERRY & SONS, Wholesale Perfumers, **LONDON.**

THE GREAT AND MARVELLOUS INSECT DESTROYER.

Entirely different from any other Beetle or Flea Powder.

"VIKO" will
kill Cock-
roaches.

"VIKO" will
kill Moths.

"VIKO" will
kill Fleas.

"VIKO" will
kill Bugs.

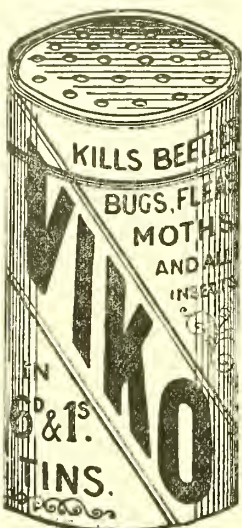
"VIKO" will
kill Mos-
quitoes.

"VIKO" will
kill Ants.

"VIKO" will
kill all In-
sects.

"VIKO" will
not kill
Dogs.

"VIKO" will
not kill
Cats.



REGISTERED.

Sold in 3d., 6d., & 1s. Tins.

SOLE PROPRIETORS—

TUNBRIDGE & WRIGHT, READING.

Manufacturers of the "World-Famed FLY CEMETERY."

"VIKO"

as a preventive
against Moth is
unrivalled. It
has no equal.
If sprinkled
amongst Furs
and Clothes in-
stantly destroys
any existing
Insect Life, and
ensures perfect
freedom from a
return of the
pest.

Its effect upon
Insect Life is
simply
marvellous.

TO PREVENT DISAPPOINTMENT, ORDER EARLY.

The World Famous Sticky Fly Paper.

'THE FLY CEMETERY'

FREE FROM POISON.

The Original and by far the Best Sticky Fly
Paper in the Market.

Annual Sale—MILLIONS.

BEWARE
OF THE MANY
SPURIOUS
IMITATIONS
IN
THE MARKET.



STOCK
A FLY PAPER
THAT WILL GIVE
SATISFACTION
TO YOUR
CUSTOMERS.

Terms, &c., from

TUNBRIDGE & WRIGHT, READING.

North of England Depot—4 Gallowgate, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

French Agency—34 Rue St. Martin, Cognac.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—If any of our customers
have any over year's stock of our Fly Cemeteries on
hand, we shall be pleased to exchange same for
fresh goods free of cost.

TELEGRAMS—"FLIES READING."

GERMOL

NEW AND POWERFUL DISINFECTING FLUID.
(NON-POISONOUS.)

More powerful than Carbolic Acid, and does not stain or
burn in use.

"MICROBORT" FOR SURGICAL USE.

GERMOL SANITARY POWDER.

GERMOL SHEEP DIP. GERMOL SOAPS.

Samples and Particulars on application to the Sole Manufacturers—

READ HOLLIDAY & SONS, LIMITED

HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND. & NEW YORK, U.S.A.

"ESSETS"

DISINFECTING FLUID.

"ESSETS"

DISINFECTING POWDER.

"ESSETS"

DISINFECTING SOAP AND TOILET PREPARATIONS.

One gallon of "Essets" Fluid is sufficient to make
1,000 gallons of Disinfectant.

Send for Corroborative Reports, Testimonials, Price Lists, and
Particulars to—

A. GRANVILLE & CO., 102 High Street, Battersea, S.W.

AGENTS WANTED

INSURANCE AGAINST THE RAVAGES OF MOTHS.

RUDKIN'S MOTH-BRICKS

(REGISTERED).

When USED ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS, are thoroughly effective for 3 or 4 years. They have
been perfected by many years of experience. They may be sold with confidence. They are attractively
put up, and sell at sight if given the chance. They are really the cheapest thing of their kind in the market.

Price 6d. each, or 5/6 a dozen retail.

OF ALL THE LONDON WHOLESALE HOUSES, AND DRANE, CARDIFF.

In 1 and 2 gross boxes, or tin-lined cases for export of 50, 100, and 250 dozen.

THE FLYODOOMO FLY STICKERS

Catch Flies and Hold Them.

They are the Cleanest,
Stickiest, and Best Fly
Papers in the Market.

Carefully rolled up so that
the Composition cannot
possibly get outside.

Large Buyers should
write for Samples and
Quotations.

1/2d. and

1d.

SIZES.

FLYODOOMO.

Sample
Gross, Car-
riage Paid,
on receipt
of P.O. for 5/-

Having fixed up
new and improved
machinery, the pro-
prietor can execute all
orders with celerity
and dispatch.

AGENTS—

LONDON—Messrs. Sanger &
Sons; Messrs. Barclay & Sons;
W. Sutton & Co.

MANCHESTER—Messrs.
Woolley, Sons & Co.

THIRSK—Mr. W. Foggitt.

YORK—Raines & Co.

LIVERPOOL—John Thompson.

JOHN H. SMITH,
NEWARK-ON-TRENT.

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5/- per gross, Carriage Paid. Cash must accompany order.
Samples free. **CHRISTY STRONG, READING.**

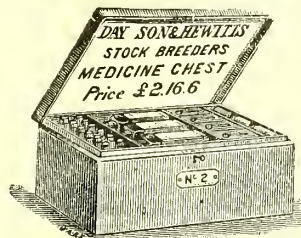
DAY, SON & HEWITT.

Largest Makers in the World of
HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES



For Kicks, Outs, Bruises, Sore Withers, Swellings
Strains of Ligaments and Tendons, Saddle Galls
&c. It rapidly relieves Straining and Painful
after Calving and Lambing, and is the remedy for
Swollen Udders and Sore Teats.

Price 2/6, 3/6, and 7/- per Bottle.



Complete in 3 sizes. Sent Carriage Paid.
Prices—
£6 6s., £2 16s. 6d., and £1 8s. 9d.



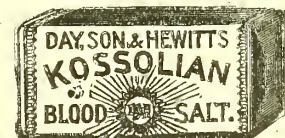
A sure remedy for the Fret, Colic or Gripes, Intu-
enza, Loss of Appetite in Horses. For Debility,
Scour, or Diarrhoea in Horses, Cattle, and Sheep
Hoven or Blown Cattle and Sheep instantaneously
relieved.

Price 1/9 per Bottle. 20/- per doz.



For all Feverish Disorders among Cattle, Sheep,
and Pigs, and for Colds, Indigestion, Oostiveness,
Yellows, Surfeits, Loss of Oud, Hide-bound, Red
Water, &c. Admirably adapted for Cleansing and
checking Feverish symptoms in Cows and Ewes
after Parturition, rendering the milk copious, pure,
and wholesome. It acts as a safe preventive of
milk Fever.

Price (Cows), 13/- per doz. box;
(Ewes), 3/6 per doz. 3-doz. box, 10/-



For Blood Disorders in Horses, Eczema, Surfeits,
Nettle-rash, Ringworm, Itching, Ill-Condition, Off
Appetite, Staring Coat, and Sluggishness. Invalu-
able for Sterility or Barrenness in Horses and
Mares, by virtue of its Phosphoric and other
stimulating ingredients. Contains no injurious
drug and can be given at all times to all breeds of
horses without stopping their work.

Price 5/6 per doz. Packets; 3-doz. 15/-
Sold also at reduced rates in Tins 10/6 and £1 each.

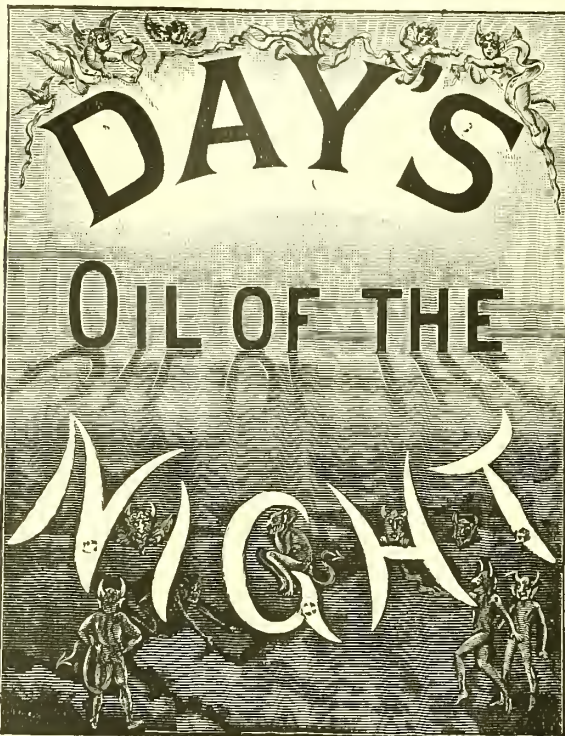
**Liberal Discounts to Agents
and Foreign Buyers.**

**Trade Terms and full particulars
on application.**

**Attractive Showcards and Handbills
sent with each order.**

Royal Animal Medicine Manufactory, 22 DORSET STREET, LONDON, W. [Established 1833.]

DAYS' OIL OF THE NIGHT



THE GREAT EMBROCATIVE BALM

Has now been proved well in front of any preparation for similar uses, and its sale is increasing by leaps and bounds.

Neat Printing Gratis with every order from Crewe.

DAYS' OIL OF THE NIGHT

(HUMAN USE).

The Embrocative Balm for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Sprains, &c., &c., and all Aches and Pains.
1/1½, 2/9, and 6/6 per bottle, less discount.

DAYS' OIL OF THE NIGHT

(VETERINARY).

The Great Embrocation for Sprains, Swellings, Sore Throats, &c., &c., in Horses and Cattle.
1/-, 2/6 and 6/- per bottle, less discount.

From Wholesale Houses, or direct.

DAY & SONS, CREWE.

HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES.



For Colic and Gripes in Horses, Hoven or Blown Cattle and Sheep, Scour in Calves, &c.
1s. 8d. per bottle, or 19s. per dozen.

DAYS' "PURIFIED" DRIFFIELD OILS.

("DAYS' OILS.")

Heals Kicks, Cuts, Stake Wounds, Broken Knees, &c.; Safely Heals all Wounds in all Animals; a Soothing and Antiseptic Oil for Lambing and Calving.

Price 2s. 6d. and 6s. per Bottle.

DAYS' WHITE OILS.

Unequalled as a Safe Embrocation for all Stock; for Sprains, Swellings, Wind-galls, Spring Binews; for Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Weak Joints; for Cuts and Splints when forming.

Price 2s. 6d. and 6s. per Bottle.

THE "ORIGINAL" UNIVERSAL MEDICINE CHEST.

For Disorders of HORSES, CATTLE, and SHEEP.

Price, with Guide, "Everyday Farriery," £1 4s., £2 4s., and £5.

DAYS' RED DRINK (OR COW DRENCH).

Cures Fever and Costiveness in Cattle; Cleanses and Cools the Blood and System; for Red Water, Indigestion, and Yellows; Cures Bad Cleansing and Prevents Milk Fever.

Price 12s. per dozen Packets.

The "EWE DRENCH" acts as above for sheep. 8s. 6d. per dozen.

DAYS' HUSKOLEIN.

The most successful remedy for Husk, Hoose, or Hoast in Stock, and Worms in Horses, Colts, and Dogs.

Price 6/6 per bottle, 5 bottles 30s., or 12 bottles, £3.

THE "ORIGINAL" HORSEKEEPERS' MEDICINE CHEST.

Arranged specially for Disorders in HORSES.

Price, with Guide, "Everyday Farriery," £1 4s., £2 14s., and £5.

ONLY GENUINE FROM

DAY & SONS, CREWE,

CHESHIRE.

PETER TYRER'S SAUCES

WORCESTER, READING, HARVIE, YORKSHIRE, AND "BOROUGH" KETCHUP.

SILVER MEDAL.

		Per gross.	Extra quality.		Per gross.	Extra quality.
14. Sample Bottles, dozen parcels	-	5/3	6/3	1/2 Bottles, flat or round, reputed half-pints	16/-	22/-
" " 1/2-gross boxes	-	5/9	6/9	" " " pints	28/-	38/-
1d. Giant " dozen parcels	-	6/-	8/6	1 Pint Imperial, round stoppered hotties	52/-	62/-
" " 1/2-gross boxes	-	6/6	9/-	12 1/2-Gallon Casks (casks free)	20/-	32/-

ROYAL CAFE SAUCE, a Rich Fruity and Exquisite Flavour.

Square Glass Stoppered Bottles, containing nearly 1/2-pint Imperial, 42/- per gross. Sample Bottles at 7/- per gross.

MANUFACTORY — 30 SOUTHALL PLACE, LONG LANE, BOROUGH, LONDON, S.E.
CHIEF SCOTCH AGENCY — West Nile Street, GLASGOW.



UNSURPASSED. WORLD FAMED

NATURAL RENNET POWDER.

FLUID EXTRACT OF RENNET.

CHEESE AND BUTTER COLOURINGS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN—

MÜLLER & CO., late H. SEEGER,
21 Mincing Lane, LONDON, E.C.

GUEST & CO.

CITY WORKS, CARRUTHERS STREET, MANCHESTER.

MAKERS OF MEDICATED LOZENGES AND JUJUBES.

B.P., T.H. Ph., and General Proprietary Lozenges. Finest Gum Jujubes and Pastilles—Glycerine and Black Currant, &c. Granular and all other Effervescing Preparations. Boiled Sugars, Floral Tablets.

SEND FOR LIST, SAMPLES, AND COMPARE.

TELEPHONE 235. TELEGRAMS "GUESTO."

THE "STIPENDUM" STOPPER CO., LIM.

47 LAMB'S CONDUIT ST., LONDON, W.C.

MANUFACTURE THE FOLLOWING SPECIALITIES—

"STIPENDUM" CORK STOPPERS, in all sizes.

"STIPENDUM" CORK-LINED CAPS, for Pomade Bottles.

"STIPENDUM" OPENERS, for Stoppered Aerated-water Bottles

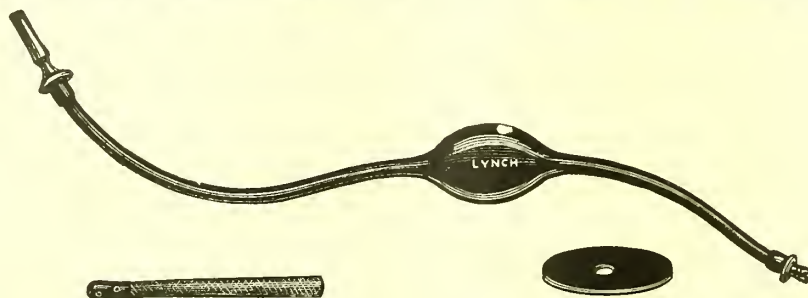
"STIPENDUM" GREASE-PROOF COVERED POTS,

IN TERRA COTTA, CHOCOLATE, AND BLACK.

The Grease-Proof Covered Pots have perfectly-fitting lids, are practically unbreakable, and the only articles really answering the purpose intended. To be had of all Druggists' Sundriesmen. Wholesale only of the Company.

THE "MARVEL" ENEMA

Will not go hard in cold weather.



Under the above title we offer the most wonderful apparatus ever brought before the Trade. It is made of Sound Reliable Rubber, handsomely enamelled, black or red, is of elegant form, full sized barrel, full length tubes, fitted with bone rectum pipe, elastic gum vagina tube, and patent leather shield, and put up in a handsome oval box, with dome top, covered in cloth and leather, and priced

23/- per dozen.

LESS USUAL DISCOUNT.

Chemists will find this Enema worth their attention.

THERE'S MONEY IN IT!!

LYNCH & CO., Ltd., 192 Aldersgate St., London, E.C.

Telephone Number, 1852.

Telegraphic Address—CHEMICUS LONDON.

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ADVERTISING SPECIALITIES Corsan, J. R. Harris, J. Lindner, M.	ASTHMA CURE Potter & Clarke	BOXES Austin & Co. (Cardboard) Ayrton & Saunders Evans, Sons & Co. Kent, G. B., & Son Kilner Bros. Kilross & Black Patent Stopper, Box, and Stamping Co., Lim. (Tin) Robinson & Sons Tinplate Decorating Co.	CARBOLIC ACID Stevenson, H. E., & Co.	CERESINE WAX Boehm, Fredk.
AERTD & MINRLS Apollinaris Co. Barnett & Foster Bratby & Hinchliffe, Lim. Burrows, W., & J. (Malvern) Chemists' Aerated Waters Association, Lim. Ellis & Son (Ruthin) Hertz & Collingwood Hungyadi Janos Jdris & Co., Ltd. Ingram & Royle, Lim. Kimmond & Co. Macfarlan, J. F., & Co. Mills & Co. (Hournie) Rosbach Springs, Lim. Ross, W. A., & Sons, Lim. Sallyco Water Co. Seltzogene Patent Charges Co.	BAKING POWDER Goodall, Backhouse & Co.	BATH & FLESH GLOVES Maw, S., Son & Thompson Solport Bros. Wood, Vincent	CHRENIC ACID GAS Carbonic Acid Gas Co.	CHECK TILLS O'Brien, T. Stokes, G. R., & Co., Lim.
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AGNCIESABROAD Australian Drug Co. Beynon & Co. Boissy Kempthorne, Prosser & Co. Lennon, G. B., & Co. (N.Z.) Peake, Allen & Co. Taylor & Colledge	BIPALATINOIDS Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Lim.	BUTTER COLR, &c. Baker, J. W. Boulton, J., & Co., Lim. Müller & Co. Tomlinson & Hayward	CHEMICALS Boehm, Fredk. Boehringer, C. F., & Sohne Boulton, J., & Co., Lim. Brunner, Mond & Co., Lim. Davy, Hill & Son, Yates & Hicks Evans, Lescher & Webb Evans, Sons & Co. Farbenfabriken (Bayer & Co.) Goodall, Backhouse & Co. Graf, F. Howards & Sons (Pharm.) Kirkpatrick, Barr & Guthrie Lofthouse & Saltmer Lyon, J. L., & Co. Macfarlan, J. F., & Co. May & Baker, Lim. Moss & Co. Oppenheimer, Son & Co. Poppelreuter, W. Sanitas Co., Lim. Scottish Acid & Alkali Co., Ltd. Smith, T. H., & Co. Stevenson, H. E., & Co. Tyrer, T., & Co. Washington Chemical Co. White, A., & Sons Zimmermann, A. & M.	CHLOR. OF LIME Hobbs, Sanitary Co. Hebden, W. C. National Chemical Co. Steele, J. C., & Co.
ALKALOIDS Howards & Sons (Cinchona) Macfarlan, J. F., & Co. Smith, T. H., & Co.	BISMUTH PREP. Hearon, Squire & Francis Hewlett & Sons Howards & Sons May & Baker, Lim. Symes & Co., Tyrer, T., & Co. White, Alfred, & Sons	CACHETS Christy, T., & Co. Cooper & Co. Sangers, J., & Sons	CINCHONA BARK Graf, F. Evans, Lescher & Webb French Hygienic & Sundry Harker, Stagg & Morgan Holloway, E. A. Kemp & Son Lorimer & Co. Stephen Smith & Co. (Hall's) White, S. B. Wilcox & Co.	CHLORODYNE Davenport (Browne's)
AMMONIA May & Baker, Lim. White, A., & Sons Woolley, Sons & Co.	BOOKS Hudson & Son Lewis, H. K., Loissette, A. Martindale's Extra Pharm. Mason & Co. Squire's "Companion"; Lim. Whittaker & Co.	CACHOUS Bleasdale & Co. Flynt, Astley & Co. Jackson, T. Lloyd, T. H., & Co. Raines & Co. Warrick Bros.	COCOAINE-HYDRO. Howards & Sons	CHLOROFORM Duncan, Flockhart Macfarlan, J. F., & Co. Smith, T. H., & Co.
ANALYSIS Sutton, F., & Co.	BORAX Howards & Sons	CAMPHOR Howards & Sons May & Baker, Lim.	COCOA & CHOCOLT Cadbury Bros. Cuffyn's Maltto-Carnis Fry, Sons Van Houten's Vi Cocoa (Dr. Tibbles)	CHLORINE Davenport (Browne's)

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Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Cuthbert, R.
Davies, Gibbins & Co.
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Evans, Sons & Co.
Harker, Stagg & Morgan
Hill, A. S., & Son
Kemp & Son
Lothouse & Saltmer
Lorimer & Co.
Moller, P. [Moss, J., & Co.
Morrison, R., & Co.
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Lim.
Smith, T. & H., & Co.
Spratt's Patent (Dog Cakes)
Scott's Emulsion
Southall, Bros. & Barclay
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney

COMP. MEDICINS

Allen & Hanbury
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Davies, Gibbins & Co.
Dwyer, B., & Co. | Leo & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Parke, Davis & Co.

CONCENT. LIQRS

Baile Bros., & Co.
Davies, Gibbins & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Oppenheimer, Son & Co.

CONFECTIONERY

Blyton, Astley & Co.
Gibson & Sons
Guest, T., & Co. | Hillaby, J.

CORKS

Ringrose & Cobb | Brooks, T.

CORN CURES

Beecham, T.
Gardner, & Potter & Clarke

COTTON WOOL

Robinson & Sons (Absorbent)

CRSHD LINSEED

Evans, Gadd & Co.
Mumford, G. S.

CYDER

Symons, J., & Co., Lim.

DENTIFRICES, &c.

Beecham, T.
Bronley, H., & Co.
Hovenden & Sons
Jewsbury & Brown
Stevens, P. A.
Sutton, O., & Co. | Wilson, A.
Woods, W. (Arecia Nut)
Wright, Chas., & Co., Lim.

DENTISTRY

Browning, A. J.
Fentiman, A. G.
Fentiman & Co.

"DIPLOMATS"

Southall Bros. & Barclay
Beedler & Co. | Brooks, T.
Calvert, F. C., & Co.
Dussek Bros.

DISINFECTANTS

Fletcher Bros. & Co.
Government Sanitary Co.
Granville, A., & Co.
Hebden, W. C.
"Izal"

Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co.

Kay Bros., Lim.
Kühn, B. (Chinosol, Kresochine)
Mackey, Mackey & Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
National Chemical Co.
Ness & Co.

"Nestor" Sanitary Fluid Co.

Read, Holiday & Co.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Steel, J. C., & Co.
Tusson's Disinfectants Co., Ltd.
Tyrer, T., & Co.

DOG MEDICINES

Lloyd, T. Howard
Spratt's Patent, Lim.

DRUGGISTS' SUN.

Ayrton & Saunders
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.
Dailley & Wilkinson
Cartwright, A. S.

Evans, Lescher & Webb

Evans, Sons & Co. (Savars)
Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.
Hovenden & Sons
Kahler, G., & Co.
Kay Bros., Lim.
Marshall's, Lim.

Maw, S., Son & Thompson

May, Roberts & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons
Potter & Sacker
Quelch, H. C.

Sanger & Sons | Schutz & Co.

Southall Bros. & Barclay
Tidman & Son | Toogood, W.
Wood, Vincent

DRUGS

Allen, S., & Sons (Grinders)
Beynon & Co.
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.
Davies, Gibbins & Co.
Dieterich, Eugen
Kahler, G., & Co.
Kuhn, B.

Lothouse & Saltmer

Melnertzhagen, E.
Oppenheimer, Son & Co.
Phillips & Co. [Grinders)
Poppelreuter, W.

Stevenson, H. E., & Co.**DYES**

Ayrton & Saunders
Maypole Soap Co., Lim.

EAU DE COLOGNE

Farina, J. M.
Muhlen, F.
Van Oppen & Co.

ECZEMA

Cullwick's Specialties

EMBROCATIONS

Bow's Liniment
Day & Sons
Elliman, Sons & Co.
Harvey & Co.
Tusson's Disinfectants Co., Ltd.

ENEMAS

British-American Ball Nozzle
Evans, Sons & Co. [Co.
Lynch & Co., Lim.
Sanger & Son | Wood, Vincent

ENGRAVERS

Corsan, J. R.

ESSENCES

Boulton, J., & Co., Lim.
Bovril, Lim. (Beef)
Bratby & Hinchliffe, Lim.
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Delbanco & Co.

Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
Newball & Mason
Stevenson & Howell

To d. A. M.

Evans, Sons & Co. (Anchovies)
Woolley, Sons & Co.

ESSENTIAL OILS

Allen, S., & Sons
Blackwell, Hayes & Spilsbury
Boehm, Fredk.
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Delbanco & Co.

Evans, Sons & Co.

Feustel, Friedrich
Frankenstein, S. M., & Co.
Jackson, J., & Co.

Jeanard, Gazan & Doumin

Kahler, G., & Co.
Lewig, Mark, Lim.
Lothouse & Saltmer
May & Baker, Lim.

Poppelreuter, W.

Ransom, Wm., & Sons
Raynaud, Claude, & Co.
Sanitas Co., Lim.

Stevenson, H. E., & Co.

Stevenson & Howell
Todd, A. M.
Treut, R. C. | Warrick Bros.

Wright, Layman & Umney**ETHER**

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Howards & Sons
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.

May & Baker, Lim.

Robbins, J.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, A., & Sons
Woolley, Sons & Co.

Wright, Layman & Umney**EUCALYPTUS OIL**

Drysdale, J. W., & Co.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Tasmanian Eucalyptus Oil Co.

EXTRACTS, FLUID

Allen & Hanbury
Allen, G., & Co.
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.

Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co.

Evans, Gibbins & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.

Hearon, Squire & Francis

Hooper, B., & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Moss & Co.

Parke, Davis & Co.

Potter & Clarke
Ransom, W. & Son
Wright, Layman & Umney

EXTRACT MEAT

Armour & Co. | Brand & Co.

Liebig Co. | Liqueur Carnis Co.

Allen, G., & Co.
Ransom, W., & Son

EXTRACTS, SOLID

"Solazal" | Warrick Bros.

FEED BOTTLES

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
(Thermo Safe)
Evans, Sons & Co.

Gilbertson, H., & Sons

Hearn, Wright & Co.
Hovenden & Sons
Kliner Bros.

Lynch & Co., Lim.

Marriott, E., & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
May, Roberts & Co.

Shirley Bros. | Youldon, E.**FILTERS**

Berkfield Filter Co., Lim.
Mawson Filter Co.

FLY CATCHERS

Bleasdale, Lim.
Buchan, J. J.
Ford, Shapland & Co.

Marshall's, Lim.

Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Strong, Christy
Ward & Wright

FOOD (Infants' & Invalids')

Allen & Hanbury
Benger's Food
Brand & Co.

Christy, T., & Co.

Frame Food Co., Lim.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Hawksley, T. (Sterilizer)
Horlick & Co.

Kyde & Co.

Lazenby & Son, Lim.
Liqueur Carnis Co.
Liebig Co. | Lorimer & Co.

Mellin's Food | Nestlé, H.**Savory & Moore****Tyrer, P.****Vi-Cocoa (Dr. Tibbles)****FUNNELS****Von Poncet Glass Works****GINGER ALE****Bratby & Hinchliffe, Lim.****Chemists' Aerated & Mineral****Water Association, Lim.****Ellis & Son | Hoyle, W., Lim.****Mills, R. M., & Co.****GELATINES**

Boehm, F.
GLYCERINE
Blyton, Astley & Co. (Pastilles)
Boehm, F. | Fink & Co.
Price's Candle Co., Lim.

GRANULAR PREP.

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Blyton, Astley & Co.
Boulton, J., & Co.
Davies, Gibbins & Co.
Evans, Gadd & Co.

Evans, Sons & Co.

Hearon, Squire & Francis
Lloyd, T. Howard & Co.
Lothouse & Saltmer
Tyrer, T., & Co.

Wright, Layman & Umney**GUM**

Fink & Co. (Arabic, &c.)
Graf, F.

HAIR PREP.

Alexandre's Shadeline
Brooks, Tom
Chesebrough Co.
Depilene Co.

Edwards & Co.

Thiellay, E. H.
Truitt, H. P., Lim.

HERB BEER EXTS.

Newball & Mason
Potter & Clarke

HOMOEOPATHIC

Keene & Ashwell
Leath & Ross
Walson & Wates

HONEY

White, & Sons
HYPOPHOSPHES
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.

Fellows

Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Tyrer, T., & Co.

INHALERS

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Krohne & Seemann
Lynch & Co., Lim.

Sanitas Co., Lim.**INSECTICIDES**

Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Bleasdale, Lim.
Jackson, T.

Rudkin's Moth Bricks

Sanitas Co., Lim.
Tunbridge & Wright

Warrick Bros.**JELLOIDS****KEITCHUP****KEITCHUP****LARD**

Ewen, J., & Sons
LAVERDRE WATER
Jackson, J., & Co.

LEECHES

Fitch & Nottingham

LINT

Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co.
Christy, T., & Co.
Liverpool Lint Co.

Maw, S., Son & Thompson**Newsome, C.****LIQUORS**

Blackwell, Hayes & Spilsbury
Davies, Gibbins & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.

Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.

Moss, John, & Co.
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Lim.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.

LIQUORICE

Evans, Sons & Co. (Savarioli)
Frankenstein, S. M., & Co.
Hillaby, J.

Lorimer & Co.**LOZENGES**

Allen & Hanbury
Davies, Gibbins & Co.
Gibson, R., & Sons (Manfrs.)

Guest, R., & Co., Lim.

Hill & Son | Lorimer & Co.
Raimles & Co.
"Solazal" | Warrick Bros.

LUNG PRESERVERS**Zimmer, G.****MACHINERY**

Bennett, Sons & Shears, Lim.
Garner, W., & Sons
Melin, C. | Pindar, J. W.

Volcanic Aeration Co.

Werner, Pfaeliderer & Perkins, Lim.

MAGNESIA

Bleasdale, F., & Co.
Davies, Gibbins & Co.
Evans, Gadd & Co.

Evans, Sons & Co.

Henry, T. W. (Calcedin)
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Washington Chemical Co.

MALT EXTRACT, &c

Allen & Hanbury
Anderson & Co.
Blackwell, Hayes & Spilsbury

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

(Kiepler's)
Davies, Gibbins & Co.
Distillers' Co., Lim.

Evans, Gadd & Co.**English Diastatic Malt Ex-****tract Co., Lim.****Hearon, Squire & Francis****Lorimer & Co. | Moss, J., & Co.****Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Lim.****Parke, Davis & Co.****Raimles & Co.****Raimles, Clark & Co.****Robinson & Co.****Standard Malt Ext. Co., Lim.****MANICURE****Hovenden & Sons****MARKING INKS****Bond & Son | Ink & Pencil****Wright, Layman & Umney****MEDICINE CHSTS**

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Day, Son & Hewitt (Veterinary)
Day & Sons (Veterinary)

MENTHOL

Ayrton & Saunders
Christy, T., & Co.
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Shirley Bros. | Tyrer, P.

MERCURIALS

Howards & Sons
May & Baker, Lim.
Tyrer, T., & Co.

METH. SPIRITS, &c.

Boord & Son | Burroughs, J.
James & Co. | Phillips, G., & Co.
Smith, S., & Co.

Warren, A., & J.**METHYLENE**

Robbins, J., & Co.
MICROSCOPES
Darton, F., & Co.

Hicks, J. J.**MILK**

Hawksley, T. (Sterilizer)
Horlick & Co.
Nestlé, H. (Condensed)

MORPHIA

Beynon & Co.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Smith, T. & H., & Co.

OTIS, &c.

Anglo-American Drug Co.
Calvert Bros. & Co.
Carless, Capel & Leonard

Hooper, B., & Co. (Santal Wood)**OINTMENT**

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
(Lanoline)
Chesebrough Co. (Vaseline)

Davies, Gibbins & Co.

RENNET Duncan, Flockhart & Co. Lorimer & Co. Müller & Co. Tomlinson & Hayward RUBBER GOODS Powell & Barstow SALICIN Macfarlan & Co. Smith, T. & H., & Co. SALICYLIC ACID Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co. Zimmermann, A. & M. SARSAPARILLA Potter & Clarke SAUCES, PICKLES Goodall, Backhouse & Co. Maw, S., Son & Thompson Tyner, P. SCHOOLS, &c. Central (Edinburgh) City School (Skerry's) Glasgow School of Pharmacy Glasgow School (Hoseason) Imperial College Liverpool School Manchester Col. of Pharmacy Metropolitan Col. of Pharmacy North of England School Northern College of Pharmacy Royal Dispensary (Edinburgh) Sheffield College of Pharmacy South London School of Pharmacy, Lim. Westminster College SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS Darton Co. Hicks, J. J. SEA SALT Tidman & Son, Lim. SEEDS Brook, Parker & Co. McCausland, S. Potter & Clarke Spratt's Patent, Lim. (Bird) SEIDLITZ POWDERS Blyton, Astley & Co. Davies, Gibbins & Co. Hors & Co. May, Roberts & Co. SELTZGENES Bratby & Hinchliffe, Lim. May, Roberts & Co. Volcanic Aeration Co. SERUM Greiff, R. W., & Co. SHAVING Hovenden & Sons (Euxesis) Lloyd, A., & Co. (A. S. Lloyd's Euxesis) Truefitt, H. P., Lim.	SHEEP DIP Betcher Bros & Co. Harscough & Co. Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co. Kühn, B. (Kresochine) Ness & Co. Sanitas Co., Lim. SHOP FITTERS Bowling & Govier Bygrave, J. & W. Evans, Sons & Co. Josephs, C., & Co. Josephs, Philip Mills, H. Treble, G., & Son Yates, W. S. SMELLING SALTS Mackenzie's Cure SOAP Blondeau et Cie. (Vinolia) Bronnley, H., & Co. Cook, E., & Co. Gibbs, D. & W. (Medicated) Huggin's Soap Works, Lim. Jameson, W. (Arsefical) Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co. Mackenzie, S. Dr. (Arsenical) Maypole Soap Co., Lim. Muhlen, F. Pears, A. & F., Lim. Sanitas Co., Lim. Sharp Bros. Soap, &c., Co., Ltd. Sinclair, J., & Son Tidman & Son Wright, Layman & Umney SPECTACLES Botwright & Grey Darton, F., & Co. Raphael, J., & Co. SPONGES Cohen, I. & M. Cresswell Bros. & Schmitz Peterson, M., & Co. STAMPS (RUBBER) Hickliss, J. STARCH Critchley (Gloss) Hebden, W. C. STEEL BARRELS Iron and Steel Plant Co., Lim. STOPPERS Austin & Co. (Sprinklers) Barnett & Foster Mellin, C. Patent Stopper, Box, and Stamping Co., Lim. Stipendium Stopper Co., Lim. STOVES Clark, S., & Co., Lim. SUGAR OF MILK Boehm, Fredk.	SURGICAL Accrington Surgical Appliance Ailcock's Plasters [Co. Ayrton & Saunders Bailey, W. H., & Son Barclay & Sons, Lim. [Co. British-American Ball Nozzle Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co. Cocking, J. T. Eschmann Bros. & Walsh Ferris & Co. Haywood, J. H. Ickeringill's Hygienic Cloth Syndicate, Lim. Krohn & Seesemann Liverpool Patent Lint Co. Lynch & Co., Lim. Macfarlan, J. F., & Co. Manson, E. Maw, S., Son & Thompson Milne, J. Oppenheimer, Son & Co. Powell & Barstow Quelch, H. C. Robinson & Sons Sanitas Co., Lim. Schutze, F., & Co. Victoria Rubber Co Wood, Vincent Woodruff, T. SYMPHONS Barnett & Foster Bratby & Hinchliffe, Lim. British Syphon Mfg. Co. Chemists Aerated and Mineral Waters Association, Lim. Gerant, E., & Co. Idris & Co., Lim. Kilner Bros. Mellin, C. SYRUPS Beckett, W., Sons & Co. Blyton, Astley & Co. Fletcher, Fletcher & Co. (Liquors) Stevenson & Howell Volcanic Aeration Co. TABLETS Allen, A. Blyton, Astley & Co. (Sulphur) Corran, J. R. (Advertising) Davies, Gibbins & Co. TEA Pearse & Meeking Tower Tea, Lim. THERMOMETERS Ayrton & Saunders Bailey, W. H., & Son Baran, F., & Co. Hicks, J. J. TEETHING PADS Cartwright, A. S. Marriott, E., & Co. TOBACCO & CIGRS Singleton & Cole, Lim.	TINCTURES Blackwell, Hayes & Spilsbury Davies, Gibbins & Co. Evans, Sons & Co. Hewlett, C. J., & Son Lloyd, T. Howard & Co. Moss, John, & Co. Parke, Davis & Co. Sinclair, Phillips & Co. Wyleys, Lim. TOILET Ayrton & Saunders Beetham & Son Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. Dee Oil Co., Lim. ([Lanoline]) Hovenden & Sons Lynch & Co., Lim. Maw, S., Son & Thompson Moise & Marshall, Lim. Pinnacle Soap Stand Co. Sanitas Co., Lim. [Co., Lim. Sharp Bros. Soap & Perfumery Southall Bros. & Barclay Squire & Sons Tidman & Son, Lim. Townsend, J. (Paper) Truefitt, H. P., Lim. TOOTH PASTE Beecham, T. Jewsbury & Brown Luthenl & Co. Maw, S., Son & Thompson Parke, Davis & Co. Sutton, O., & Co. Wilson, A. (Bunter's) Woods, M. (Areca) TRADE MARKS Browne, T. B. URETHANE Howards & Sons VACCINATION Maw, S., Son & Thompson Vaccine Association (Lymph) VALUERS AND TRANSF AGENTS Berdoo & Co. Brett, F. J. Crocker, G. B., & Co. Ferguson & Osborne Orridge & Co. Tomlinson, Thos., & Son VASELINE Chesebrough Co. VETERINARY Bird & Storey Dawes, G. F. Day & Sons Day, Son & Hewitt Elliman, Sons & Co. Harvey & Co. Leng, A., & Co. Lloyd, T. Howard & Co. Rookledge, F. E. Sanitas Co., Ltd. Spratt's (Dogs) Walker, Troke & Co.	VINEGAR Grimble & Co. VINOLIA Superfatt'd Blondeau et Cie. WEED KILLER Acme Chemical Co., Lim. Fletcher Bros. & Co. Mark Smith, Ltd. Sanitas Co., Lim. Tomlinson & Hayward WHOLESALE & EXPT DRUGGISTS Allen & Hambury Allen, S., & Son Bais Bros. Barron, Harveys & Co. Bleasdale & Co., Lim. Brook, Parker & Co. (Botani) Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co. Bush, W. J., & Co. Davies, Gibbins & Co. Davy Hill & Son, Yates & Hl Evans, Gadd & Co. Evans, Sons & Co. Evans, Lescher & Webb Ferris & Co. Graf, F. Goodall, Backhouse & Co. Harrington Bros. Hearon, Squire & Francis Hewlett & Son Hill, A. S., & Son Kemp, Wm., & Son Lloyd, T. Howard & Co. Lofthouse & Saltmer Macfarlan, J. F., & Co. Potter & Clark Raines & Co. Raines, Clark & Co. Smith, E. A., & Co. Stevenson, H. E., & Co. Taylor & Collidge Willows, Francis & Butler Woolley, Jans, Sons & Co. Wright, Layman & Umney Wyleys, Lim. WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c. Burgoyne, P. B., & Co. Burroughs, J. Coleman & Co., Lim. French Hygienic Socy. (Coca) Goodall, Backhouse & Co. Holloway, E. A. Mead Manufacturing Co. (Vin Rafra) Millar, A., & Co. (Orange) Phillips, G., & Co. Robinson, B. Smith, S., & Co. (Orange) Stevenson, H. E., & Co. Symons, J., & Co., Lim. Warren, H., & J. Whitbread & Co. Wilcox & Co. Wright, Layman & Umney Wyleys, Ltd.
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BOVRIL

THE VITAL PRINCIPLE OF PRIME OX BEEF, IS 50 TIMES MORE NOURISHING THAN ORDINARY EXTRACT OF MEAT OR HOME-MADE BEEF TEA.

BARON LIEBIG discovered and publicly avowed the unsuitableness of Meat Essences, Meat Extracts, and home-made Beef Tea as resuscitating agents or as food in any direct sense.

BOVRIL was introduced to supply the nourishment so conspicuously absent in these preparations, and this is secured by the introduction of albumen and fibrine (or rather the entire lean of beef) desiccated at a low temperature by special process, and subsequently pulverised to a minute degree of subdivision. By this means the entire nourishment of animal food is adapted to the feeblest and most sensitive stomach, and perfect assimilation is secured with the least possible expenditure of vital energy.

INVALID BOVRIL

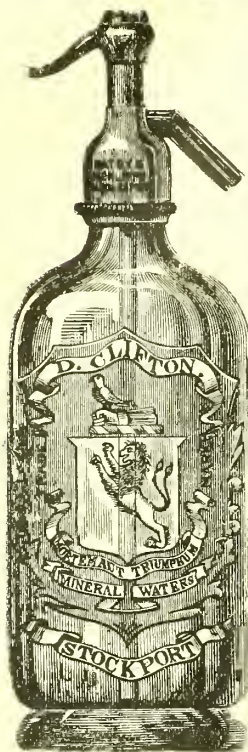
Is specially prepared for use in the Sick Room. It is put up in porcelain jars and sold by chemists and druggists only; and it differs from ordinary Bovril in being more concentrated and quite devoid of seasoning.

It is the most perfect form of concentrated nourishment at present known, and is enjoyed by Invalids when ordinary food and stimulants are rejected.

BOVRIL, LIMITED, Food Specialists, LONDON.

Chairman—Right Hon. LORD PLAYFAIR, K.C.B., LL.D.

SYPHONS & SELTZOGENES



Messrs. J. BARRE JOHNSTONE & CO., 20 Loftus St., Sydney, N.S.W.
Agents for New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand.
Messrs. NOYES BROS., 48 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.
Agents for Victoria, South and West Australia, and Tasmania.

SODAWATER MACHINERY

AND APPLIANCES
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE LTD
• ANCOATS 146 MINORIES
MANCHESTER & LONDON EC

81 ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.

PRICES.

SYPHONS — 1/6, 1/8, and 1/10 each.

SELTZOGENES.

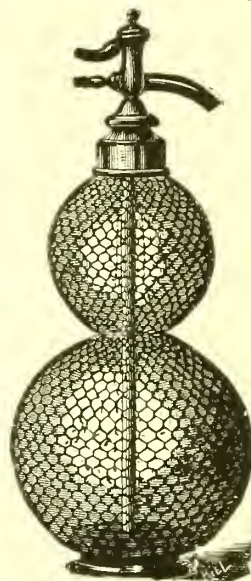
1	2	3	4	5	8 pint.
6/-	6/8	7/6	8/6	10/5	16/- each.

Including two funnels and stopper for charging.

The tops of these Seltzogenes are made of pure block tin, guaranteed.

American Agents.—For New York and East, WM. G. SMITH, 11 Duane St., New York.
For Chicago and West, VICTOR BAROTY, 409 Dearborn St., Chicago.

All our Seltzogenes are manufactured on the well-known "Fevre" System, and each one is thoroughly tested before leaving the works.



A. MILLAR & CO., LTD., DUBLIN.

PURE ORANGE WINE

(VINUM AURANTII, B.P.), prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopoeia.



A COMPLETE APPARATUS,
CAPABLE OF PRODUCING
OVER

300 DOZ. BOTTLES

of Aerated Water per day,
at a minimum of cost,
from

£20.

SODA-WATER MACHINERY
AND ALL APPLIANCES FOR THE TRADE.
NO DANGER. NO MESS.

Write for
ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE,

Post Free upon Application.

BARNETT & FOSTER

NIAGARA WORKS,

26TH EAGLE WHARF ROAD, LONDON, N.

9 Gold Medals. 44 Highest Awards.



Hunyadi János

THE WORLD'S BEST AND SAFEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

"The Prototype of all Bitter Waters."—*Lancet*.

"Speedy, Sure, and Gentle."—*British Medical Journal*, August 30, 1884.

"Speedy, Sure, and Gentle."—*British Medical Journal*, August 23, 1890.

"Speedy, Sure, and Gentle" ("*cito, tuto et jucunde*.")—*Practitioner*, May, 1896.

High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, March 4, 1897.

Saxlehner v. The Apollinaris Company, Limited.

Perpetual injunction granted to restrain the defendants, their officers, servants, and agents from selling or offering, or exposing or advertising for sale in the United Kingdom any Hungarian Bitter Water not being Hunyadi János Water derived from the plaintiff's spring near Budapest, in the Kingdom of Hungary, under or with or by means of any name or description of which the name "Hunyadi" forms part, without clearly distinguishing the same from the water derived from the said spring.

Order for delivery up or destruction of all labels and other documents, and also capsules, in the possession or power of the defendants or under their control which exhibit the name "Hunyadi" in connection with Hungarian Bitter Water without clearly distinguishing the same from water derived from the said spring.

Order for an account of profits made by the defendants since the 26th March, 1896, by means of the sale in the United Kingdom of Hungarian Bitter Water under a name or description of which the name "Hunyadi" forms part without clearly distinguishing same from water derived from plaintiff's spring.

Order made for payment of the costs of action occasioned by improper use of the word "Hunyadi."

**PROTECTED BY LEGAL DECISION IN HUNGARY, THE
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.**

PROTECTED BY LEGAL DECISION IN ENGLAND.

PROCEEDINGS WILL BE TAKEN AGAINST ALL INFRINGERS.

NO OTHER WATER MAY BE SOLD AS "HUNYADI."

Hunyadi János

PROPRIETOR:

ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, BUDAPEST

London Agency—Trafalgar Buildings, CHARING CROSS, W.C.

ESTABLISHED HALF A CENTURY.
PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED at all the Exhibitions.

SUPPORT ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.

EUGENE GÉRAUT & CO.'S LATEST NEW PATENT SELTZOGENE

The Best Seltzogene Extant and Warranted.

Wear & Working Guaranteed. No more Screwing
required. Tap cannot get Corroded.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

3-Pint Patent Wire ..	11/-	..	Cane ..	12/-
5-Pint ..	14/9	..	" ..	15/9
8-Pint ..	22/6	..	" ..	25/-

Large Discounts allowed off for quantities.

SELTZOGENES & SYPHONS.

SYPHONS.

Best English Block Tin Tops
and Ebonite Fittings, from
18/- per dozen.

HEADS of guaranteed quality.

VASES—Best Crystal and
Colours.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

CONTRACTORS TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

The Premier Manufacturers in the United Kingdom.

SOLE ADDRESS—

139 & 141 FARRINCION RD., LONDON, E.C.



MAKE YOUR OWN MINERAL WATERS.

See Pages 442 and 443, *Chemist and Druggist* Diary, 1897.

A great many Chemists, Hospitals, &c., are using this simple and most effective Plant, and producing splendid Aërated Waters.

SUPPLIED ONLY BY

THE VOLCANIC AERATION CO., 203 Great College Street, LONDON, N.W.
J. G. CHAPMAN, Proprietor.



BUYERS' GUIDE,

See pages 19-21.

Secure this Agency! Look at the terms!

HOLLOWAY'S

Sale or Return.

33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % discount.

COCA WINE

Guaranteed made from the Leaf.

Carriage Paid.

Cases Free.

THE BEST. Write for Particulars,

E. A. HOLLOWAY, A.P.S., TORQUAY.

N.B.—We guarantee to create demand at once.

Re

COLEMAN'S Wincarnis

COLEMAN'S Crown Imperial Invalid
Champagne

COLEMAN'S Coca Wine

COLEMAN'S Wincarnis with Quinine

COLEMAN'S Coca Wine with Quinine

The above Medicated Wines, with the exception of Wincarnis
with Quinine and Coca Wine with Quinine, cannot be sold
without a Foreign Wine Licence.

Under certain conditions Messrs. COLEMAN
& CO., Limited, are prepared to Pay for a
Foreign Wine Licence.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

MESSRS. COLEMAN & CO, LTD.

Wincarnis Works, NORWICH.

APENTA WATER.

In view of the recent decision in the Court of Chancery with reference to the use of the word "Hunyadi" in connection with Mineral Water, THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, beg to inform the Trade that they will be pleased to exchange any stock of APENTA WATER, bearing the word "Hunyadi" on the labels and capsules, for APENTA WATER with the new labels and capsules, from which the word "Hunyadi" has been omitted.

SOLE IMPORTERS:

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIM.

4 Stratford Place, Oxford Street, London, W.

KINMOND'S ROYAL LEAMINGTON TABLE WATERS

Were first supplied to
H.M. the Queen in 1858, and to
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in 1862.

UNRIVALLED for PURITY and QUALITY.

IN ORDINARY BOTTLES AND SYPHONS.

MANUFACTORY-
LEAMINGTON.

Send for Trade List and Compare Prices.

IMPROVED SELTZOGENE CHARGES, "Mineral" Brand.

These charges possess the following advantages:—

- 1.—The complete charge being enclosed in ONE wrapper, it is impossible to make any mistake.
- 2.—Owing to the superior form of wrapping employed, the charges are not subject to deterioration by changes of climate.
- 3.—In consequence of the special method of preparation, it is impossible for a charge to produce more than the correct quantity of gas, and thus the safety of the seltzogene is assured.
- 4.—The acid being in the form of solid blocks, instead of small crystals, ensures the more gradual evolution of the gas, and better aeration of the water without unnecessary pressure.
- 5.—The definite size and number of the blocks show at once that the correct charge is present.
- 6.—The organic compounds hitherto employed promote the growth of germs, fungi, &c., which often give a distinctly unpleasant flavour to the aerated water; the improved charges, on the other hand, are of British make, and of purely mineral origin, and therefore afford no facilities for the growth of such organisms; as a consequence the aerated water retains its purity and brisk flavour, no matter how long it has been made.

The aerated water produced by these charges is excellent in flavour and full of gas, and comparable in every respect to a mineral water of the highest class.

THE SELTZOGENE PATENT CHARGES CO.,
ST. HELENS, LANCASHIRE.

HOLY--ROOD TABLE WATER.

Shown by analysis to be equal to the best imported,
and is **FAR MORE ECONOMICAL.**

Highly Commended by LEADING MEDICAL AUTHORITIES

"It is a well aerated and pleasant Table Water, without a trace of bitterness."—*British Medical Journal.*

J. F. MACFARLAN & CO.
Abbeyhill Chemical Works,
EDINBURGH.

POINTS ABOUT

COCA-KOLA WINE

With QUININE.

1. It is not liable to excise duty.
2. It is palatable to the taste.
3. It is effectively labelled.
4. It is a certain and powerful tonic.



5. It is extraordinary value.
6. It is without a rival.
7. It is selling wherever introduced.
8. It is not cut in price.

COCA-KOLA WINE is a combination of the powerful stimulating properties of Coca Leaves and Kola Nuts, with the tonic properties of Quinine.

IT IMPARTS TONE AND VIGOUR TO THE WHOLE BODY.

Put up in really first-class style. Bound to attract attention, command sale, and create trade.

In Apollinaris Pints, 8/- per Dozen.

POTTER & CLARKE, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
60, 62, and 64 Artillery Lane, **LONDON.**

Hungarian Aperient Water.

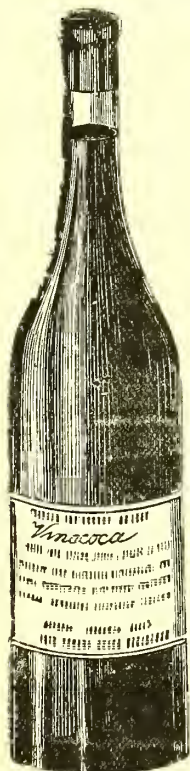


Per 50 Bottles (ordinary size), **17/6**
 „ 25 „ (large size) - **12/6**

Free on Rail London. Terms Cash.

ACTIVE. TASTELESS. NEVER GRIPES.

HERTZ & COLLINGWOOD, 38 Leadenhall Street, London.



VINACOCA.

Sold in Bottles at 3s. 6d. each, or 40s. per dozen, Retail.
 ALSO

COCA LIQUEUR

The best Restorative,
 The best Nerve Tonic,
 The best Renewer of Health is
ROLLAND'S COCA LIQUEUR.

Sold in Fancy Wickered Bottles, 7s. 6d. each, Retail.

COCA is prepared in various forms: COCA WINE, COCA LIQUEUR,
 COCA LOZENGES, COCA TABLETS, COCA ELIXIR, COCA TEA,
 COCA CHOCOLATE, COCA TOBACCO, &c.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

THE NEW VAPORISER, "OUR OWN."

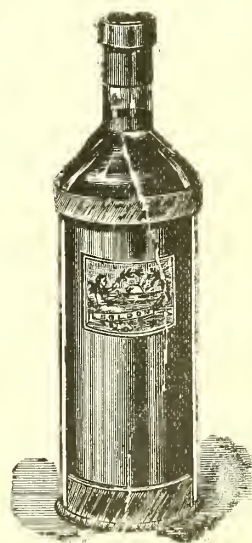
ENGLISH MADE.

Prices from 15s. each; Eau de Lis 2s. 6d. per bottle.

Usual Trade Discount. Pamphlets for distribution, carriage paid

FULL PARTICULARS FROM

THE FRENCH HYGIENIC SOCIETY, 6 CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W.
 REGENT STREET.




SPECIAL NEW LINE
IN
GIBSON'S
CELEBRATED SWEETS.


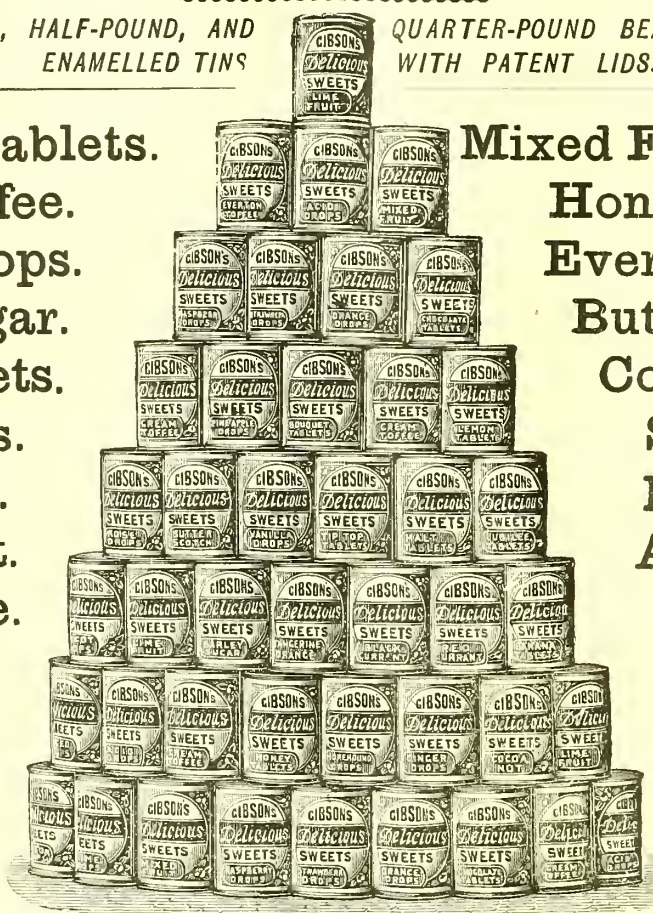
ONE POUND, HALF-POUND, AND ENAMELLED TINS

QUARTER-POUND BEAUTIFULLY
WITH PATENT LIDS.

Bouquet Tablets.
Cream Toffee.
Lemon Drops.
Barley Sugar.
Malt Tablets.
Pear Drops.
Mint Rock.
Lime Fruit.
Pine Apple.
Raspberry.
Damson.
Ginger.
Musk.



Ac., Ac.



Mixed Fruit Drops.
Honey Tablets.
Everton Toffee.
Butter Scotch.
Cough Drops.
Strawberry.
Horehound.
Acid Drops.
Greengage.
Chocolate.
Orange.
Cherry.
Rose.

&c., &c.

For many years these goods have been shipped abroad only in bottles; now the firm have decided to pack them in 1-lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., and $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. tins at 7/6, 4/6, and 2/9 per dozen respectively to the Retail trade, with usual discount, special terms being made with Wholesale buyers. Messrs GIBSON & SONS believe by offering their **WORLD-RENOWNED BOILED SUGARS** in portable, unbreakable packages, beautifully labelled for Counter show, they will not only enormously increase their own business, but supply a long-felt want to buyers abroad, and remove at once the only obstacle standing in the way of everybody being able to stock these goods without the slightest fear of sustaining any personal loss.

Indents may be filled and sent direct to the Works, MANCHESTER, to the Firm's
LONDON WAREHOUSE—

1 GLASSHOUSE YARD, ALDERSGATE STREET,

Or to any LONDON SHIPPERS.

Hunyadi János

The revised prices of the above (to the Trade) have been fixed by Mr. Andreas Saxlehner, the Proprietor, as under:—

22/6 per case of 25 large bottles, or 12/- per dozen.

35/- „ of 50 half-bottles, or 10/- „

SPECIAL TERMS FOR QUANTITIES ON APPLICATION.

CARRIAGE PAID. TERMS.—STRICTLY NET.

INGRAM & ROYLE, L^{TD}.

VICHY

Sole Agents for

52 FARRINGDON ST.
LONDON, E.C.

VICHY

LIVERPOOL—19 South John Street.

BRISTOL—80 Redcliff Street.

Carriage Paid. Price List of all Natural Mineral Waters on Application.

IMITATED BUT NOT EQUALLED!!

MASON'S IS THE ORIGINAL EXTRACT OF HERBS

No other Extract makes Beer like it!!

INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS—

NEWBALL & MASON, NOTTINGHAM.

PEPTARNIS

(PEPTONE OF BEEF).

One great drawback to our medical comforts is their cost. Science has overcome this difficulty, however, in producing PEPTARNIS. It is an ideal Invalid Food, wonderfully nourishing, and inexpensive.

(2)

Prices Protected from Cutting.

"LIVE, and LET LIVE."

THE FRAME FOOD CO., LTD., desire that all retailers should have a reasonable, living profit on the sale of "Frame Food" Preparations. To ensure this they have fixed minimum retail prices, below which they will not permit their goods to be sold. They also give no graduated discounts on large orders, but allow their highest discount on purchases of £2 value and upwards, thus placing all retailers upon the same terms.

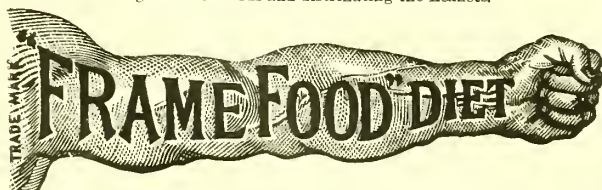
Goods sent carriage forward. No Packages charged or to return.

These terms ensure an average Profit of over 30 per cent. on goods sold at advertised prices, and of 20 per cent. at minimum prices.

Write for Trade Terms and Anti-cutting Agreement.

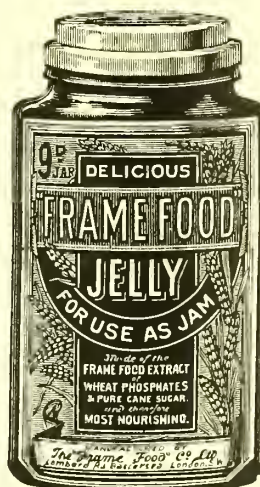
Satisfactory references or cash required for new customers.

An Attractive FRAMED SHOWCARD, and Leaflets with Retailer's printed Address (in red ink), sent Carriage Free on application—(MENTION THIS PAPER) The Frame Food Co. trust that retailers will show their appreciation of the Company's efforts to ensure them a reasonable profit on the sale of "Frame Food" Preparations, by exhibiting the Showcards and distributing the Leaflets.



New & Improved Package.

LARGER PROFIT TO RETAILERS.



THE FRAME FOOD CO. have adopted a new air-tight covered Jar for "Frame Food" Jelly, which will ensure its keeping any length of time. In fixing the Retail and Trade Prices of the new package, they have taken the opportunity of securing a larger margin of Profit to Retailers, who will find it to their advantage to recommend the Jelly to their customers.

The 1s. and 7d. sizes are now withdrawn.

"Frame Food" Jelly possesses the nutritive and digestible properties of Malt Extract, and is much cheaper and more palatable.

Advertised Retail Price, 9d.;

Minimum Retail Price, 8½d.

TRADE TERMS ON APPLICATION.

FRAME FOOD CO., LTD., LOMBARD RD., BATTERSEA, LONDON, S.W.

THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL says :—
“Vi-Cocoa is a very palatable beverage of great stimulating and sustaining properties.”

THE LANCET says :— “Vi-Cocoa must be assigned a place in the front rank of really valuable foods, since it is the embodiment of the numerous principles contained in Malt, Hops, Kola, and Cocoa of distinct value as a restorative and stimulative food.”



SEND FOR SPECIAL LOCAL ADVERTISING OFFER.

Available only until April 5th, 1897.

The Public say :

“There is Merit in it,”

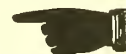
**And
the Trade say :**

**“There is Money,
Plenty of Money, in it.”**



**AVAILABLE UNTIL
APRIL 5th, 1897.**

**Special
Local
Advertising
Offer.**



Send your order to

Dr. Tibbles' Vi-Cocoa, Ltd.,
SUFFOLK HOUSE, CANNON STREET,
LONDON, E.C.,

and obtain your fair share of the profits that are
daily being made by our customers everywhere.

'Lanoline'



Is a preparation of the purified cholesterin fat of lamb's wool, nearly identical with the fat of the human skin and of the hair glands. It readily penetrates the skin and renders it soft, smooth and supple. It possesses a distinct advantage over other ointment bases in being miscible with water and aqueous solutions of salts. Being free from septic contamination it is the only trustworthy ointment basis for antiseptic purposes. 'Lanoline' is supplied at 2s. 8d. per lb.

'Lanoline' Preparations.

TOILET 'LANOLINE' is an exceedingly effective emollient and protective to the skin in cases of roughness, redness, abrasions, cuts, burns and eruptions. It may also be applied to any mucous membrane. Toilet 'Lanoline' is supplied in collapsable tubes at 4s. 6d. and 9s. per dozen.

'LANOLINE' TOILET SOAP is carefully super-fatted with 'Lanoline,' and therefore not only cleanses and beautifies the skin, but also renders it supple. It is specially suitable for infants. Supplied in boxes containing 3 tablets, at 13s. 6d. per dozen boxes.

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IRISH SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

No. 4.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1897.

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42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.,

April 1, 1897.

CAREFUL students of Parliamentary News may have noticed a brief but portentous report of Pharmacy Act proceedings before the Houses of Lords and Commons. Thus, in regard to the upper house, we find it stated as follows:—

A copy of the Order in Council, dated March 19, 1897, approving of a regulation made by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, has been laid before the House.

Lest there should be any tribulation about this matter, we hasten to mention that the regulation is:

"That Good Friday falling in course of our next Pharmaceutical Licence examination, the examinations be held on the preceding Tuesday [April 13] and following days."

This, however, does not exhaust the official formalities, for on March 27 we recorded the fact that—

"We, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland,"

graciously approved of the resolution aforesaid. This is all exceedingly proper and correct; but it is curious that the British Pharmaceutical Society is denied such extreme attention. If it get a little paragraph in the *Times* about anything it does it smiles contentment. We sympathise with Irishmen in their surfeit of official recognition.

* * *

We congratulate the Council of the Society on the success which has attended its effort that medical contracts should

be given only to competent and registered persons. If there is one point which distinguishes the Irish Pharmaceutical Council from the British one it is its practical efforts to look after the interests of legitimate pharmacy in both the professional and trade aspects. A point like that now gained may seem a small thing, and not worth a national body troubling itself about; but we venture to say that it is fraught with large possibilities for the future. We had hoped that the Council would have touched upon the abuse of the contract system, to which we fully referred last month. In our present issue further particulars are given regarding the matter, and these we commend to the thought of all straightforward business men.

* * *

In addition to the point gained by the Pharmaceutical Council from the Irish Local Government Board that only qualified persons should be allowed to contract for the supply of drugs to Poor-law unions, there is another of special interest to young pharmacists—viz., that in future licentiates of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland will be eligible to compete for Naval Hospital dispenserships. The decision was really come to two years ago, but had been overlooked. We may explain that this is the only branch of her Majesty's service in which registered pharmacists as such are employed, except, of course, Poor-law dispenserships. The naval dispenserships should not be confounded with the Royal Navy, as they are held in hospitals ashore. Full particulars regarding them are given on another page.

* * *

The medals to be awarded to the best men who pass the Pharmaceutical Licence examination have been finally arranged, and are as follows:—

A *Gold Medal* to be awarded annually to the candidate who takes the highest number of marks, provided they amount to not fewer than 240 out of a possible 300, and not less than 65 marks in each of the three divisions.

A *Silver Medal* to be awarded annually to the second best candidate, provided he takes not fewer than 230 marks out of the 300 and 60 in each of the three divisions.

The Pharmaceutical Chemists' and Apothecaries' Assistants' Association also offered a medal, but the Pharmaceutical Council did not feel themselves in a position to accept it, as it is desirable to keep the medals strictly official. The Council, however, passed a resolution regarding the offer, which shows that the best possible feeling exists between

A

the old and young bodies. It is interesting to note that after the committee who arranged the matter had from considerations of principle decided upon their standard, they looked into the marks of successful candidates since January, 1893, and found that in the first two of those years six of the candidates answered up to the gold-medal standard. Last year no gold medal would have been won, but a candidate would have taken a silver medal, his total answering having been 232. The answering of the best candidate during the three years was 262, and he got over 80 in each of the divisions.

Distinguished Irishmen.

LAST month we printed a portrait of and gave some particulars regarding a young Irishman who has reached the highest rung of the pharmaceutical ladder in the United States. This month we come nearer home, and in Mr. Richard Jackson Moss have one whose name is as well known as any in British pharmacy, yet he is not a pharmacist. The reason of this is that for nearly thirty years Mr. Moss has been the conductor of the "Corner for Students" which appears in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST monthly, and in that capacity he has influenced the studies and assisted in the mental development of thousands of young pharmacists at the most interesting stage of their career. Mr. Moss is a son of the late Dr. William Moss, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin. As a lad he entered the drug-warehouse of a relative in the Irish capital, and there he saw THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST'S Students' Corner. His name as a prize-winner appeared in the issue of July, 1868, when he was second, Mr. W. M. McNaughton, of Belfast, being first. He entered three



Mr. R. J. Moss, F.I.C., F.C.S.

times after that, and always took first prize, so the editor of that day came to terms with him in September, 1869, and by appointing him conductor of the column effectually prevented him taking more prizes.

The interest of this brief story is that our competitions started Mr. Moss on his chemical career. The "Corner" incited him to further studies under Professor Galloway at the Royal College of Science, Dublin, and by 1876 he had become so proficient a chemist that he was appointed analyst to the Royal Dublin Society, with which was associated the office of keeper of the minerals in the Society's museum, but that he vacated when he was appointed Registrar of the Society, thus becoming its chief officer. Irishmen know better than we do the functions of their premier scientific

body. Although it was one of the first societies to take up the study of argon, it is also the proper place to go to for correct information regarding horse-breeding; in short, its functions are numerous and varied, and Mr. Moss has a hand in them all. He is a busy man, and were it not that he loves the Students' Corner well, he would long ago have relinquished it.

* * * *

At one time Irishmen had it all their own way in our Students' Corner; but during the past decade few have entered the competition, and rarely do our prizes of books cross the Irish Channel nowadays. We may here recall the names of a few who have successfully competed:—

John Abernethy, Belfast, took prizes three times in 1874-6. He is now an L.P.S.I.

Henry Burns, Belfast, secured a prize in 1895.

William Burns, Belfast, had first prize in 1888. Mr. Burns passed the Pharmaceutical Licence examination in 1891.

Leonard Dobbin, Belfast, prize-taker twice in 1878. At that time Mr. Dobbin was connected with pharmacy, being in the laboratory of the well-known Belfast firm. Afterwards he studied chemistry in London and Würzburg, Germany, took the Ph.D. degree, and is now and has been for some years assistant-professor of chemistry at the Edinburgh University. He is an F.R.S.E., F.I.C., and F.C.S.

Arthur Lyster Doran, Bray, first prize in 1890. Mr. Doran is an L.P.S.I. and examiner in pharmaceutical and general chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society.

Robert Elliott Doran, also of Bray, took a prize in 1884. Mr. Doran is now an assistant in the Chemical Department, Queen's College, Cork. He is an F.C.S., and has contributed papers to the Chemical Society.

Donald Grant, Belfast, received prizes six times from 1875 to 1882. He is a chemist and druggist of Great Britain.

W. M. McNaughton, Belfast, secured first prizes twice in 1868-69.

R. J. Moss, Dublin, in 1868-69 obtained three first prizes. Mr. Moss is an F.I.C. and F.C.S.

W. Stewart, Belfast, was first in 1882. He is a chemist and druggist of Great Britain, now in Melbourne.

Robert Watt, Belfast, was first in 1886. He is now an L.P.S.I.

Emil A. Werner, Dublin, was three times first in 1885. He is a professional chemist, and has contributed papers to the Chemical Society, of which he is a Fellow. He is also an F.I.C.

* * * *

The above record speaks volumes; but the chief fact deducible from it is that the majority of those who take the prizes afterwards distinguish themselves in chemical science. We may explain that the work of the "Corner" is devoted to qualitative analysis. Once a month samples of a mixture of salts are distributed to students who send us a stamped and addressed envelope for that purpose; they are asked to analyse the powder, reporting the stages of the work done, naming the bases and acids found, and giving proofs of the absence of other things likely to occur in such mixtures. The samples of salt-mixtures are prepared by Mr. Moss, and he adjudicates the reports of the young analysts, awarding marks accordingly. Two prizes are given every month, the first consisting of books to the value of 10s. and the second books of the value of 5s. In addition the proprietors of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST offer three prizes and certificates to those who take the three highest aggregates during a six months' competition. It will be seen, therefore, that while the "Corner" work is excellent for students preparing for the Licence examination, it becomes of material value to those who by perseverance work up to the position of prize-takers.

* * * *

On March 5 Dr. J. A. Walsh delivered a lecture to the Pharmaceutical Chemists' and Apothecaries' Assistants' Association of Ireland on "Crystallography." It was reported in the C. & D. of March 13. On the third of the month the doctor took his seat for the first time at the Council-table of the Pharmaceutical Society, in succession to Mr. Robert M. Lees, of Wicklow. The first official report of the election gave the name of Mr. Thomas John Walsh as the new member, an excusable error considering the near

relation of the two gentlemen, and that they both are at 30 Westmoreland Street, Dublin.

Dr. James Aloysius Walsh is a native of Kilkenny, where he was educated, and where he served his apprenticeship of four years to Dr. White, proprietor of the Kilkenny Medical Hall. He passed the Preliminary examination of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland in January, 1883, prior to entering on his apprenticeship. During the course of his apprenticeship he



J. A. WALSH, Ph.C., L.R.C.P. & S.E., L.F.P. & S.G.

matriculated in the Royal University of Ireland, and passed the First Arts examination. Shortly after completing his apprenticeship he obtained the assistant's certificate of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland. In December, 1887, he joined Messrs. J. J. Graham & Co., State apothecaries, 30 Westmoreland Street, Dublin. In 1888, after passing the Pharmaceutical Licence examination (taking first place), he began the study of medicine. He was a prizeman in chemistry and in practice of medicine, and also obtained a senior certificate of merit for proficiency in hospital work at St. Vincent's Hospital. In 1892 he completed his examinations for the Scotch triple qualification, and thus became an L.R.C.P. & S.E., L.F.P. & S.G. Six months before this qualification he had become sole proprietor of the business of J. J. Graham & Co. This is one of the most important dispensing and retail chemist's establishments in Dublin, and Dr. Walsh has found it necessary to devote all his attention to the business, so that up to the present the only advantage which he has derived from his medical diploma is the higher standing that it has given him both with his customers and his numerous medical patrons. He has taken the greatest interest in the formation of the Pharmaceutical Chemists' and Apothecaries' Assistants' Association of Ireland, of which he is an honorary vice-president. Dr. Walsh is still on the sunny side of thirty.

Bacterial Friends and Foes.

Dr. Jamieson Johnston shows how a knowledge of micro-organisms is of great advantage in farming, pharmacy, and other industrial pursuits.

THIS adaption of the title of Professor Percy Frankland's well-known book (the book which caused the retirement of several distinguished anti-vivisectionists from the S.P.C.K.) was aptly used by Dr. G. Jamieson Johnston for his lecture to Dublin assistants on Thursday, March 18. Dr. J. A. Walsh presided, and the Pharmaceutical Society's examination-hall was well filled by representatives of medicine and pharmacy, many of whom had brought fair friends with them.

Dr. Johnston spoke fluently and without notes for upwards of two hours. He described bacteria, which are so small that 400 million of them, or one hundred times the population of London, could be accommodated in a square inch without overcrowding. Their position in the vegetable kingdom has given rise to different opinions. They are not animals as was at first thought, and still popularly believed. They are found wherever organic life is found—on the surface of the earth, in the air, and in water. Water is essential for their growth, and they thrive best in dark and undisturbed waters. They require compounds of carbon and nitrogen to live upon. Dr. Johnston spoke of the methods of reproduction and cultivation of bacteria, and the weeding-out process of the organisms. The location of bacterial saprophytes and parasites was next described; the former are found in dead and the latter in living organic matter. Fermentation and decay get rid of dead bodies. It is only by decomposition that the fertilisation of the soil is maintained. Saprophytes thus act as the scavengers in nature, and some special ones act in the service of man. In this connection Dr. Johnston gave statistics of the imports of butter from Sweden and Denmark, explaining that the uniformly good quality of Danish butter is due to the fact that the ripening of cream is properly regulated in Denmark dairies, pure cultures of bacteria being used as "starters" after Pasteurising the milk to destroy noxious germs. Dr. Johnston's remarks on this subject and on cheese-making were highly instructive, and he did not hesitate to indicate in what directions Irish farmers could improve their processes so as to more than beat the dairymen of the world. This is a department of industrial progress in which we are behind our continental neighbours; although our knowledge of the conditions is as good, we are slow at applying it. The causation of disease by parasitic micro-organisms was next described, and the lecturer told how surgeons fight micro-organisms, following this by some useful hints regarding sterilising-apparatus for use in the compounding-room. It is, he said, in the power of chemists to help doctors by sterilising lint and other bandages before sending them out for use. He showed how physicians make use of the products of bacteria to accomplish their destruction. Inoculation, vaccination, and consequent immunity from disease were dwelt upon, and that led to some interesting remarks on toxins and antitoxins and their diagnostic use in typhoid tuberculosis and glanders. The lecture was admirably illustrated by means of lantern-pictures, microscopic-slides, bacterial cultures, &c. It could not fail to throw fresh interest into many circumstances of everyday life, and it was so arranged as to stimulate further inquiry by the intelligent listener.

In the course of a short speech seconding the vote of thanks, Dr. Ninian Falkiner, after referring to the good work being done by the Pharmaceutical Chemists' and Apothecaries' Assistants' Association of Ireland, commented in laudatory terms upon the advances made by the Pharmaceutical Society, and suggested that the Council should open a laboratory in their house for the use of students. Dr. Falkiner was understood to mean post-graduate students as well as those who have passed their examinations, so that those who are willing and able to do individual work may not be retarded by want of facilities.

Bacteria as Brewers.

In connection with the foregoing lecture we may state that an abstract of a lecture on "Micro-organisms in certain Chemical Industries," by Dr. A. Schaak-Sommer, of Liverpool, was printed in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of March 13. We call attention to this because it so admirably supplements Dr. Johnston's remarks, the Liverpool lecturer having shown, amongst other things, how wines are now made from malt wort without any grapes at all, by the simple means of cultivating the natural ferments of the grape and sowing such ferments upon the malt worts. The wines produced by this method do not differ in any particular from wines made from grape-juice. We may also state that a report of the Pasteur memorial lecture delivered before the Chemical Society by Professor Percy Frankland appears in the current issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Pasteur is generally regarded as the founder of methods of bacterial investigation, and much of the industrial application referred to by Dr. Johnston has sprung from Pasteur's work.

Naval Hospital Dispenserships.

IN connection with the Royal Naval Service there are at nine ports hospitals in which duly qualified pharmacists are employed. These are at Haslar, 4; Plymouth, 3; Haulbowline, 1; Chatham, 1; Malta, 1; Cape of Good Hope, 1; Jamaica, 1; Bermuda, 1; and Hong-Kong, 1. The appointments are not often vacant, nor are they advertised, but they are good things, and in view of a communication made to the Irish Pharmaceutical Society last month we print the subjoined particulars.

Candidates must not be over 25 years of age, and must "possess certificates that they hold either the Major or the Minor qualifications of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or the certificate of competency granted by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland." Those who fulfil these conditions should send in an application to the Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy, 21 Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C., and their names will be put on the list of applicants.

When a vacancy occurs the eligible candidates are communicated with, and they in their turn must apply to the Civil Service Commissioners to be examined.

Dispensers are provided with quarters within the hospitals, and starting on an allowance of 5*s. per diem*, they gradually rise until 10*s.* is attained, with the addition of 2*s.* a day for those in Malta and the Cape of Good Hope; 3*s.* a day extra at Jamaica and Bermuda; and 4*s.* at Hong-Kong. Dispensers who are storekeepers are paid 2*s.* per day extra at Haslar and Plymouth, and 1*s.* per day extra at the other hospitals. All dispensers are, after ten years' service, entitled, provided they are recommended by the medical committee or the head of the department, to pensions at the usual rate obtaining in the Civil Service—viz., $\frac{n}{60}$ of the salary they were receiving immediately on retiring (*n* = number of years served), the maximum being forty-sixtieths, as forty years' service is the limit.

The duties of the office are often hard, but the following notes give a good idea of them:—In addition to dispensing for the large number of patients, the dispenser has to provide stores for the surrounding naval barracks and dockyards, besides a large number of ships in harbour or on the station. The clerical portion, together with the custody and supervision of the stores and connecting departments, is considerable.

Frequently the dispenser has to act as storekeeper and accountant officer—holding the position direct from the Admiralty—and the serving of all such luxuries as wine, spirit, and sago falls to his lot, and necessarily entails an enormous amount of extra work.

Medicine-chests for each of the ships of the Navy are fitted at the hospitals. Each chest is properly equipped according to the complement of the crew for whom it is destined. Gunboats and small vessels which carry no doctor have a small chest with materials in case of scalds and burns, and also a guide-book for the instruction of the chief officer.

The dispensary departments in the hospitals are excellently equipped, and delightful to work in. Everything seems in its proper place, and very rigid rules are observed in the keeping of poisons, which are, so far as possible, kept under lock and key. The poisons and non-poisons are in bottles of distinctive shape and colour. On page 54 are some notes of a visit to the Plymouth Naval Hospital, which gives a good idea of the work done.

When a dispenser is ill and is removed into the hospital he

is charged for his maintenance, and (it may be useful to add) in case of death his funeral-expenses have to be borne by his friends.

Irish Medical Qualifications.

THE Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland has now been able to state its case fully to the Privy Council on its claim to have its Board of Examiners completed by the General Medical Council. The Privy Council has reserved judgment. Whether this will be in favour of the Hall or not is doubtful; but there is no question in the minds of those who have followed medical education and examination during the past twenty years that the time has arrived when some effort should be made to stem the rapidly-receding tide of medical qualification in Ireland. The provision for medical education there is almost unique, because there are no fewer than six Irish medical schools, besides other educational facilities, while the degrees of the University of Dublin, and Royal University of Ireland, and the diploma of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons are adequate. Spite of these facts, the number of general medical practitioners registered in Ireland has been on the decrease annually during the past twenty-one years. In 1876, 222 qualified in Ireland as against 179 in Scotland and 608 in England. Ireland reached her highwater-mark in 1887, when 318 qualified against 421 in Scotland and 792 in England, but since that year the number of students who have completed the curriculum in Ireland has diminished, with fluctuations, we admit; still, the year 1896 saw only 128 qualifying in Ireland, which number is the smallest but one since 1876. The average for the whole period is 194 for Ireland, 389 for Scotland, and 690 for England. We do not overlook the fact that many Irish medical students now take the Scotch triple qualification in preference to the double qualification of the Royal Irish Colleges. But why should this be? We believe it is not because the examinations are a bit easier—indeed, the General Medical Council's inspectors of examinations take very good care that the standard for licences is thoroughly maintained; and there is little to choose between the respective examining bodies on the score of stringency. The price of diplomas is a determining factor. The Scotch diploma costs 30*l.*, and the Irish one 40*l.*—10*l.* in these days of keen competition and prolonged curricula. It is true that the Irish medical degrees are much cheaper, so far as fees for examinations are concerned—viz., 17*l.* in each case for all the examinations; but in these instances the conditions as to residence and the general restrictions upon the freedom of education are circumstances which make the degrees much more costly and onerous than the Irish double qualification. The old L.A.H. diploma, which is now the subject of dispute, met the case admirably. The fees amounted to 25 guineas, or somewhat less than the Scotch triple-qualification fees, but still 10 guineas more than the diploma of the Apothecaries' Society of London; and we are strongly of opinion that the future of medical education in Ireland is closely connected with this matter of moderate fees. Considering the position that Irish medical diplomates and graduates have taken in her Majesty's medical services, and the number of pharmacists who have, while sticking to the compounding-counter, qualified themselves for registration as medical practitioners, it is greatly to be hoped that some practical means will be found of healing the breach between the Apothecaries' Hall and the General Medical Council, should the discontinuance of the Hall licence have anything to do with the marked decrease in the number of persons qualifying in Ireland. In the old days the evening classes in Irish medical schools greatly favoured young pharmacists, and the complete abolition of these courses is not an unmixed benefit. That change has had its influence upon the number of men entering medicine, so has the five years' curriculum; but, allowing for these factors, there is still a decrease to be reckoned with, and how that can be stopped is the problem which faces the medical educationists of the country.

MR. M. A. MCSWEENEY, L.P.S.I., is fitting up a pharmacy in South Main Street, Wexford.

Irish Poor-law Drug-contracts.

THE article on this subject which was printed in the March number of the Supplement was not a moment too soon. During the month there has been a good crop of those modern instances which point the moral that reform must begin at the top and go right down through all branches of the Poor-law service. Last year a medical contemporary showed that the Poor-law hospitals of Ireland were, in some instances, generations behind modern methods of medical and surgical provision, and the circumstance that the drug-supplies are obtained by methods as far behind is fair evidence that the departmental administration is defective. That this is the case may be judged from the subjoined notes which have appeared in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST during the past month.

The Tullamore Guardians, it is said (by *Truth*), have adopted an ingenious way of favouring the trader to whom they wish to give a contract. It is to let him put in two tenders, and withdraw the higher or the lower, as he may determine on hearing the prices asked for the same article by other tradesmen.

Mr. Justice O'Brien last week sentenced five of the Guardians of the Skibbereen Union to a month's imprisonment each, with a fine of 20*l.* each, and disqualification for public office for seven years, on charges being proved that they had accepted bribes of from 7*l.* to 20*l.* from candidates for the office of rate-collector. One Guardian had sold his vote twice over.

The *Medical Press* reports that the governors of the Wexford County Infirmary lately invited tenders for the Union drugs from the Apothecaries' Hall, and then handed the prices quoted by the "Hall" to the local druggist, and when the latter had squared his tender to these prices, accepted it and gave him the contract. The contractor is already the paid compounder of the infirmary.

At the last meeting of the Baillieboro Union, co. Cavan, Dr. Ryan reported that he had been looking over one tender for medicines and found some articles quoted at prices which seemed extraordinary. Epsom-salts were given at 1*d.* per cwt., and cod-liver oil at 1*s.* per gallon. There were over three hundred articles on the list, and it was almost impossible to know which of a number of tenders was the cheapest. He did not think that a tender should be accepted where people proposed to supply some articles at half their cost or less.

A Union doctor reported to his Board of Guardians that he found the drugs supplied for his dispensary to be adulterated.

The Board investigated the matter. The contractor was, of course, indignant, spoke of the doctor being spiteful on account of some private disagreement, and offered to stand the test of trial. So an analyst was called in as arbitrator, two unopened packages of drugs being taken for test, because the contractor would not admit that the doctor had not tampered with the open ones. Analysis proved the drugs to be pure, and according to the pre-arranged scheme the doctor had to pay the analyst.

A correspondent who knows the system well writes a good letter in the *C. & D.* of March 27 about the whole question.

"Always wretched and admittedly rotten, the Irish Poor-law system appears to grow worse and worse year by year," he says. "Not unfrequently medical officers expect all the drugs required for their families or their private patients to be either supplied gratis or included in the Union invoice; and, if report speaks truly, an occasional gallon of something stronger than proof spirit, and with a better flavour, is found at the bottom of the hamper, but whether invoiced 'nom prop' or not I am not in a position to state. Perhaps it is

only at Christmas-times these occurrences take place, and possibly the packer has placed the jar in the 'wrong hamper.' One thing I know invoices are not very severely scrutinised, and the stereotyped 'Received' is signed at foot, after a lapse of probably three or six months from receipt of goods.

"It is dangerous to question whether or not any item invoiced has been received. The contractor always manages to have two or three witnesses to prove having seen 'that item' carefully packed. Then the question arises, Who could have taken it? Not the dispensary porter, surely, who unpacked the hamper! not the doctor himself! who may not have looked for the special article for several days after arrival of goods. The better plan is to 'say nothing about it,' else there will be a row and some hard things said, for 'saying' is one thing and 'proving' quite another.

"I knew a case where a medical officer discovered that a 5-gallon jar of ol. morrhue was not included, although invoiced. He refused to sign invoice for this item, and it went before his committee for investigation, the contractor stoutly affirming he had sent the oil. The poor doctor got it very hot, and was told if he did not sign it the chairman would; that the jar 'must have come.' The doctor would not give way, and the chairman signed 'Received,' but was afterwards surcharged with the amount. We are told it is the duty of the doctor and of the dispenser to report each case to their committee. But should they do so, they run the risk of an action being taken against them for defamation of character. As a rule, the Guardians will support that Guardian who is a friend to the contractors, and snub their medical officers.

"Quality of drugs may be anything. A 1*l.* pair of scissors is supplied, and is 'per contract.' Cod-liver oil may be rancid—the contractor's olfactories not being as sensitive as the doctor's. Quite recently it was reported in the newspapers that the ointments supplied to a certain Union were only fit for 'cart-grease,' and I heard that the doctor who said this was threatened with an action by the contractor. The Local Government Board say that we have our remedy for all this—the analyst—but what does a doctor gain by giving himself so much trouble? Probably the analyst will report 'slightly deficient in spirit, extractive matter in accordance with B.P.,' and there the thing ends. Might not the spirit have evaporated? Might not the cork have been left out of the bottle? Or, during the testing, might it not have deteriorated? These are the usual excuses offered. If the drugs should prove to be at all fair samples, an action at law is threatened against the over-zealous doctor, who has to make a profuse apology and climb down. The apology is duly printed and circulated as an advertisement for the much-injured contractor, who receives all the sympathy!

"A quarterly report has to be sent to the Local Government Board as to quality of drugs. If any medical officer report inferior drugs he is at once called upon to prove his statement, which is no easy matter. I have seen tr. cinchon. supplied unfiltered (simply mud) to a dispensary, tr. scilla likewise, &c. I have also seen over twenty W-quarts full of stuff on the floor of a damp dispensary minus labels. Medicines were ordered in such huge quantities that they lay there until the labels fell off, and they become useless. The entire system is radically wrong. The doctors who order the drugs, as a rule, know little or nothing about the quantity to order, the price, or the quality, and the contractors know this. . . . Yet there is money to be made on these contracts—'honestly if you can, Robert, but make it.'"

We ask anyone who is familiar with the system to give these matters their consideration. The continuance of such irregularities cannot be good for the Irish drug-trade; they retard progress, are inimical to fair and honest dealing, and are a blot upon national honour.

At the last meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council it was intimated that Mrs. Greer, who had contracted to supply the Granard Union with drugs, had withdrawn her contract. This was in consequence of representations made by the Council to the Local Government Board that drug-contracts should not be given to persons who are not qualified to sell drugs. Mrs. Greer is not qualified. The Local Government Board agreed with this contention, and rescinded Mrs. Greer's contract, or, in other words, allowed her to withdraw from it.

Drs. Murphy and O'Brien, medical officers for the Cork Union, submitted to a committee of the Guardians at the last meeting the result of their inspection and comparison of the different tenders for the contract of medicine, surgical instruments, and appliances. They found the Cork Chemical and Drug Company (Limited) the lowest, 528*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, as compared with Kiloh & Co., 613*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*. They also submitted a list showing a comparison in the contracts for surgical instruments and appliances for the four tenders—Cork Chemical and Drug Company (Limited), 138*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; Kiloh & Co., 165*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*; Smith & Sheppard, 178*l.* 4*s.*; Fannin & Co., 175*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*. The committee unanimously adopted the tenders of the Cork Chemical and Drug Company (Limited).

Personal Paragraphs.

Mr. Henry J. Aubrey, conductor of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland, married Miss Florence L. Beresford, of Sutton Coldfield, on March 17.

Mr. James McDonnell, White House, Portaferry, co. Down, was the winner of a guinea prize in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1897, competition. The first prizeman, a Cromer chemist, got five guineas.

Last month we intimated that Mr. J. F. O'Neil, L.P.S.I., had commenced business at Carrick-on-Suir. We may now add that Mr. O'Neil has entered into double harness, having married Miss Annie Lawrence on February 24.

The officials of the Cork Workhouse have presented Dr. E. Whitley Allsom, L.P.S.I., with a solid silver tea and coffee service on the occasion of his retirement from the post of apothecary to the institution. Drs. Murphy and O'Brien have been appointed to succeed Dr. Allsom at a salary of 60*l.*, which will be divided between them.

James Henry, who is said to be a chemist's assistant, had a night out on Friday, March 5, and while he and some companions were trying to force a woman on a car in Nassau Street, Dublin, a Mr. John Byrne interfered and protested. James Henry went for Mr. Byrne with such effect that Mr. Byrne retired from the scene with a cut lip and chin. For that James, whose defence was that Mr. Byrne fell on the kerbstone, has been compelled to make his bow before the Dublin magistrates, was fined 3*l.*, and has to give a guarantee for good behaviour in the future. There is no James Henry on the pharmaceutical or druggists' registers.

"Bob Roe" is dead. By that familiar name was known one of the most popular druggists' travellers in the East. Mr. Robert H. Roe was born at Achavoe, Queen's co., Ireland, September 10, 1851, and in 1864 went with his parents to London, Ont., where he served his apprenticeship with Mr. B. A. Mitchell, druggist. He afterwards occupied various positions in Canada and the United States, and finally was appointed the Australian representative of Messrs. Frederick Stearns & Co., of Detroit. He also established the business of this firm in India and South Africa. He was in India when his fatal illness overtook him, and decided to return home, but only got as far as Yokohama, where he died last month.

Mr. Robert Clarke, who died in the Royal Hospital, Belfast, the other day, had been in the drug-trade at Beragh for a quarter of a century; before that he had been in the army. As a lad of 17 he enlisted in the Royal Artillery, and served in the Crimean War and in the Indian Mutiny. He was a man of unusual ability, and acted as an army teacher after the Mutiny, and retired as sergeant-major. Mr. Clarke was in his 68th year. He was buried at Clogherny, co. Tyrone.

Mr. Patrick J. Fielding, L.P.S.I., F.C.S., of Cork, gave an interesting lecture, on "The Manufacture of Salt," to the Literary and Scientific Society of that city on the evening of March 25. He made the lecture thoroughly practical by exhibiting specimens, telling how they were produced, and the special purposes for which they were used. A large audience followed the lecturer's remarks with apparent interest.

The contract for the supply of leeches to the Mullingar Union has been given to Mr. P. J. J. English, a local pharmacist. A contract for leeches nowadays sounds funny, and cannot be a big thing, but the belief in blood-letting is by no means extinct—indeed, the feeling is growing in the best medical circles that we have gone from one extreme to the other in this matter, for there are cases of acute inflammation wherein the speediest relief is obtained through the tender mercies of leeches. Perhaps the medical officers at Mullingar are of that way of thinking.

Mr. Swift MacNeill, M.P. for co. Donegal, proved himself to be an out-and-out anti-vivisectionist when he asked the Home Secretary the other day what the 4,679 "experiments" were which were made on living animals in 1895. He understood that one experiment might mean any number of animals—80 to 90 on an average, but as many as 300 sometimes. The Home Secretary must have been amused at this notion, for his reply was that the total number of animals used throughout the year is under the number of experiments.

The gentleman who started *Truth* on the search for information regarding the British and Irish pharmaceutical qualifications, and in consequence caused a flutter in the two camps, wrote to his champion last month, and our contemporary thus sums up his qualifications:—"In addition to his Irish qualifications, this unfortunate chemist had held an official appointment at one of the Dublin hospitals, and been for a long time lecturer on practical pharmacy at the Ledwich School of Medicine." Some may be able to recognise him from that description.

A Letter to the Editor.

Commiphora Myrrha (73/71) writes to us, under date March 16 and in green ink, regarding the Pharmaceutical Council's medals. "I am sure," he says, "many students of pharmacy in the Emerald Isle felt elated not a little on reading the report of the March meeting of Council. I certainly received a stimulus, and now hope to indulge a little ambition in the direction of greater proficiency in what clearly is to be my life work. May I, however, offer two suggestions which have been macerating in my brain for some time, and which, I think, are now ready for percolation towards Lower Mount Street? My first suggestion is that elementary microscopy be introduced into the Licence examination. It is sad to have it to say, in the afternoon of this nineteenth century, when adulterations are so rife, that the Irish student is allowed to neglect this means for detecting adulterants and for histological work. My second suggestion is that permission to study in the better schools of England should be granted."

[*Commiphora Myrrha*, who is up to date in regard to botanical names, is farther behind in journalism, for he writes on both sides of the paper, whereby we have had to condense his epistle.—ED.]

News Notes.

THE SPRING SHOW of the Royal Dublin Society is expected to be so well attended this year that the organisers have raised the price of exhibition space one-half.

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MESSES. JOHN DALY & CO. (LIMITED), mineral-water manufacturers, Cork, were fined 600% at the Rathcormac Petty Sessions and 300% at the Cork Police Court for nine separate breaches of the Excise law, the cases having reference to the irregular sale of pure spirit. The fines were 100% for each case, but were reduced to 25% each.

* * * *

A SPLENDID DANCE was the first one organised by the Dublin assistants in the pillar-room of the Rotunda on Tuesday, March 23. Doctors were there and pharmacists, and they all had beautiful ladies with them, whose dresses were as bright as the morning. Messrs. Davies, Fetherston, and Hardy were the pilots of the dance, and they did their work so well that before the couple of dozen items on the programme were gone through the sixty couples wanted more. Mr. Oscar May's band supplied the music. We do not know who supplied the supper, but the arrangements for that and other details were so good that the affair is likely to prove a financial snowball to the Association.

* * * *

IN Mr. Kearley's Bill for the amendment of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, which will apply to the United Kingdom, it is proposed to create a board of reference on the lines suggested by the Society of Public Analysts. This board will include a member appointed by the Pharmaceutical Society, but whether the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland or Great Britain is not stated. IN THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of March 13 we called attention to this point, and although there is little hope for the Bill passing this session, the matter should certainly be looked after by the Irish Council.

* * * *

SAMUEL GIBSON & CO. (LIMITED), BELFAST.—This company has been registered at Dublin, with a capital of 10,000%, to acquire and carry on the businesses of Messrs. Samuel Gibson, John H. Shaw, James A. Campbell, and W. H. Bell, the Northern Drug Stores, and the Exchange Drug Stores, all in the Belfast district. The first subscribers are the above-named gentlemen, and Messrs. A. O'Shea, W. O'Shea, and James Montgomery. Mr. J. H. Shaw will act as managing director; Messrs. Samuel Gibson and W. J. Gibson are also on the board. The company propose to open new branches in the district, and it is probable that they will develop an aerated-water business, as the articles of association cover this branch. The registration of the company is understood to be a clever move on the part of the originators to defeat the intentions of local grocers to form a similar company.

* * * *

THE COMMITTEE of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland met at the rooms of the Society, 10 Garfield Chambers, Belfast, on the evening of March 12. Mr. Samuel Clotworthy presided, in the absence of the President, Sir James Haslett. The principal business of the evening was the election of members and appointment of committees. The following were elected members:—Messrs. Wm. Irwine, Dungarvan; G. W. Lawson, Limavady; Edward Roberts, Belfast; John Rait, Stranorlar; and Andrew Hanna, Belfast. In this connection Mr. Gibson (Hon. Treasurer) stated that the names of members who had paid their subscriptions had been sent to the *C. & D.* publisher, and as soon as others pay up they will get the *C. & D.* regularly, that now being a privilege of membership. The committees appointed were:—*Law and Parliamentary*: Sir James Haslett, M.P., and Messrs. S. Gibson, S. Clotworthy, John Campbell, J. H. Shaw, Jas. Richardson, and W. J. Rankin (Hon. Secretary). *Price-lists*: Messrs. S. Gibson, Robert Campbell, S. M. Dowell, W. Lytle, and W. J. Rankin. Mr. Robert Diamond, Dougal Street, Belfast, was appointed Hon. Solicitor to the Society.

Market Movements.

THE principal feature of the drug-market during March has been the buying of goods for American account. The chief reason of these purchases is the feeling in America that many crude drugs and chemicals, besides those mentioned in the published draft of the McKinley Bill now before Congress, will ultimately be made dutiable, and that it is therefore wise to lay in a heavy stock. But apart from this, and in spite of all protective tariffs, the United States are becoming a bigger customer every year, and it is literally true that the course of the London drug-market is often governed entirely by the presence or absence of American orders.

* * * *

THE photographic season now approaching begins with extremely low prices for two important photographic chemicals—pyrogallie acid and hyposulphite of soda. Pyrogallie acid is nearly all made in Germany, because cheap alcohol is required for its production, and that, under our present fiscal regulations, cannot be had in the United Kingdom. The best-known brand of German pyrogallie acid is made in Berlin, no longer by direct process as formerly, but as a by-product in the manufacture of tannic acid. It is said that the manufacturers of this brand were formerly in the habit of paying an annual sum in cash to certain other makers on condition that the last-named should not cut the price more than about 6% per lb. below the standard brand. This arrangement has lately been abolished, with the result that some of the formerly subsidised makers have cut the price to 8s. per lb. for quantities. The leading brand, however, has altered but little so far.

* * * *

IN hyposulphite of soda different conditions prevail. Until a few years ago that article was not at all, or very little, made in Britain, but recently several British firms have begun to manufacture it, with the result that the foreigner is gradually being squeezed out. In the course of the squeezing process prices have been cut to the bone, and at the same time the consumption of hypo. in this country has decreased. The paper-makers, who formerly were the chief customers for hyposulphite of soda ("antichlor"), employ it but little now, as they import their raw material in a more advanced state of preparation than formerly.

* * * *

THE market in drysalteries has been pretty lively during March. Shellac has had a big tumble, the quotation for the "TN" variety of orange lac, by which prices are measured, having come down from 71s. to 63s. per cwt. in the course of the month. The immediate cause of the decline was the telegraphic announcement from Calcutta that the exports during February had been exceptionally heavy. Thereupon a German firm in London, who had been speculating heavily for a rise, found themselves unable to meet their engagements, and for a moment it seemed as though several thousand cases of shellac held by this house would be thrown upon the market. Had that been done a panic would almost certainly have resulted. But a few firms quietly divided the speculators' holdings between them, and so the situation was saved—in appearance, at any rate. It has occasioned much comment that no sooner was the speculators' fall accomplished than the export returns from Calcutta, which had been the immediate cause of their downfall, were discovered to have been much exaggerated, and "rectified" returns were published.

* * * *

TURMERIC is very firm and scarce. A Mincing Lane firm of brokers have bought up all the stock they could lay hold of, probably for a speculator who sees a prospect of substantial gain in a corner in this very much depreciated article. Galls have been firm all through the month. The inquiry for gum olibanum has improved, and prices are quotably higher. Gambier is lower. East Indian kinds of gum acacia are in better request privately, but at the public auctions it is difficult to make headway with them. Cutch is in moderate demand at steady rates. Gum copal is slow of sale and rather easier. Animi gum, especially the Zanzibar variety, finds ready buyers at full prices. Batavia and Singapore damar slow of sale; Ceylon damar easier. Of kowie gum a

very large supply was offered at the last auctions. The prices were irregular, fine seraped kinds being a trifle dearer, medium grades about 2s. easier, and common gum several shillings lower.

THIS is a short summary of the principal market changes during March in chemicals and drugs:—

Higher	Lower	Higher	Lower
Alkali, 58 p.c.	Cammarin	Beeswax	Cardamoms
Antimony	Cream of tartar	Calumba	Cascarilla
Camphor	Cyanide potash	Cassia-buds	Civet
Carbolic acid	Heliotropin	Cassia lignea	Colocynth
Chlor. potash	Pyrogallie acid	Cinchona-bark	Gamboge
Codeia	Sulph. copper	Cloves	Ipecacuanha
Glycerine	Vanillin	Croton-seed	Jalap
Quicksilver		Lycopodium	Kola
Safrol		Opium	Menthol
Soda ash		Peppers	Oil, castor
Soda crystals		Rhubarb	Oil, cod-liver
		Sarsa., Jam.	Orris
Balsam tolu	Benzoin (med. Sumatra)	Soy	Saffron
			Senega-root

COMPLETE trade reports are printed in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST every week, in which are given the latest prices and special information on market movements.

Business Items.

MR. THOMAS R. LESTER, L.P.S.I. and L.A.H., Cork, is opening a branch-pharmacy in King Street there.

FIFTY POUNDS will be given to anyone who can tell Messrs. Bewley & Draper, of Dublin, who are the persons that seem to be using their trade-name for goods not made by them.

STICKY FLY-PAPERS are often a nuisance, but Mr. Christy Strong's "Cobwebs" never are. They have a composition ridge all round the edges, so that the sticky stuff cannot ooze out, and when the paper is opened up it is as tidy as can be.

A NICE BOOK has recently been published by Messrs. Hearon, Squire & Francis, 38 Southwark Street, London, S.E., entitled "Memoranda." It contains concise and useful notes on new remedies and on all unusual medicines. When one looks up a thing the points required are seen at a glance. Besides the pharmaceutical information, there are in the book many notes on chemical, medical, and general scientific subjects. It is published at 2s.; but we understand that the firm give free copies to their customers.

WEED-KILLER is now thoroughly good business for the drug-trade, and as the season for it is just upon us we desire to call attention to the "Eureka" weed-killer made by Messrs. Tomlinson & Hayward, Mint Street Chemical-works, Lincoln, whose glycerine-dip and other dipping-preparations are well known in Ireland. The "Eureka" weed-killer was first introduced in England five years ago. It is securely packed, and, as Messrs. Tomlinson & Hayward do business through the drug-trade, the "Eureka" is a line which may be safely added to stock and pushed during the season.

MESSRS. MAY, ROBERTS & Co., druggists' sundriesmen Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C. (the "Irish House"), have issued a circular to their customers, announcing that for the future they must charge the 2d. booking-fee on every contract parcel, irrespective of value. "This system of sending daily orders for trifles is becoming a serious tax on us," said Mr. Roberts to a C. & D. representative. "I could show you hundreds of them. Look! here is one for one-sixth of a dozen of Valentine's meat-juice, and sufficient Swiss condensed milk to make up the weight. That was one-third of a dozen of the milk. Our profit on the order was under 3d., out of which we had to pay ½d. for postage of invoice." This is an injustice to Ireland, of course.

When We Were Young.

THERE is naught so sweet on this sin-soaked earth
As the sound of the pestle's clang;
And the oink of the lid on the honey-jar,



Or the cork which is loosed with a bang,
Makes my heart feel light as the mother's kiss
To the babe for whose sleep she sang.

This is one of several verses which appeared in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST some time ago. Meyer Bros.' Druggist reprinted them, whereupon Mr. J. W. Wood, of Pasadena, a member of the California Board of Pharmacy, responded with the following:—

TWENTY YEARS AFTER.

I'm the fellow who sang this once cheery song,
But alas! that was long years ago.
Since then my nerves are shattered and worn
And my system filled with sorrow and woe.

For the clink of the lid on the honey-jar,
And the hug of the loosened bung
Have brought on Insomnia's deadly grip
And left me with nerves unstrung.



And e'en in my dreams the horrible sights
Of decoctions and ointments galore
Appear with rude shock, and give me a chill
Till I cuss the confounded drug-store.

Oh, I pray for the scents from meadows green,
The music of soft gushing rills.
Say! give me a boat upon the blue sea—
But avault with your horrible pills!

A MONTH'S RECORD.

Some of the good things that regular subscribers to the "C. & D." have received for a fraction of a shilling.

SUBJOINED are some of the principal items of general pharmaceutical interest which have appeared in the March numbers of "The Chemist and Druggist." The best way to secure these numbers is to commence subscribing as from Saturday, March 6. The subscription is 10s., and for this we send fifty-two numbers of the "C. & D." weekly as published, the Irish Supplement as published monthly, and "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary" for 1898, to be published early in December, 1897. Subscriptions may begin with the first issue of any month—e.g., this date, April 3.

All members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland (Northern Branch), and the Pharmaceutical Chemists' and Apothecaries' Assistants' Association of Ireland are supplied regularly with the above-mentioned publications.

Acetylene and Calcium Carbide Regulations
Apollinaris and Johannis Amalgamation
Dispensing Charges Discussed at Birmingham
The Bubonic Plague: Special Article, by Mr. T. Stephenson, F.C.S., Bombay
Boracic Acid as a Food-preservative
Mr. William Martindale on a Proposed Botanical Institute for London
B.P. Alkaloidal Assay Processes, by Messrs. Farr and Wright
Science and Imagination, by Mr. Peter MacEwan, F.C.S.
Dr. Walsh on Crystallography
Union Dispensers in Ireland
Dublin Chemists' Assistants' Meetings
A German Apotheker in South Africa
Further Revelations of the Irregularities Connected with Irish Poor-law Union Drug-contracts
Japanese Government Laboratories
Burroughs and Wellcome's Partnership (Legal Report)
Fig-syrup Litigation
Hunyadi Janos Trade-mark
Irish Pharmacy Act Prosecutions: Sale of Sheep-dip
Triticumina Trade-mark (Legal Report)
Prosecutions under the Pharmacy Act: Wallace's Specifics
Liverpool Chemists' Dinner
Mr. Michael Conroy, F.C.S., on Copaiba Balsam
Discussion on Vinum Colchici
Purity Tests for Eucalypti Oils
One-man Companies
American Opium Purchases

Paris Society of Pharmacy Centenary
P. S. I. Medals for Candidates
The McKinley Tariff
The Parcel Booking-fee
Mr. N. H. Martin on the Dangers of Pharmacy
P.A.T.A. Meetings in London
Origin of the *Public Ledger* (illustrated)
The Market Position of Rhubarb
Sale of Food and Drugs Act Amendment
Active Principles of Sarsaparilla
Sketch by Linley Sambourne: Great Reduction on Taking a Quantity [of Apenta]
Schering's Chemical-factory Criticised
The Syphon-stealing Case: Suggestions for a Check System
The Therapeutics of Emergencies, by H. Macnaughton-Jones, M.D.
English v. German Thermometers, by Mr. J. J. Hicks
Wholesale Thefts by a Chemist
Contribution on Japanese Wood-oil
Random Readings
Pharmacy Act Prosecutions in Scotland: Strong Comments by Sheriff Mair
Fees for the Minor: Meetings in London and Cambridge
Revolt in the Chemical Society
The Atomic Weight of Carbon, by Dr. A. Scott
The Latin of Pharmacy, by Mr. G. Coull, B.Sc.
Henry Heath Hillier's Strange Orders
The G.B. Pharmaceutical Society's Extravagance: Detailed Statements of Income and Expenditure

FORMULAS:

Condition-ball
Hair-tonic
Fruit Cough-syrup
Glycerine Tinctures
Liquid Metal-polish
Mice and Rat Poison
Roup-pills
Petroleum Hair-wash
Horse-powders
Menorrhagia Remedy
Smelling-salts

Pommade Hongroise
Gascoign Balls
Headache-powders
Angostura Bitters
Etching-spirit for Steel
Bronchitis-mixture
Shoemakers' Ink
Tapeworm Remedy
Glycerine and Cucumber
Ointment for Skin-diseases
Cycle-handle Paste

Corn and Bunion Plaster
Ink for Indiarubber Stamps
Foamine Formula
Furniture-cream
Meat-preservative
Skin-lotion
Phosphoric-acid Lemonade
Ginger-ale Essence
Elixir of Pepsin and Iron
Piquante-Sauce
Liniment for Scalds

In ordering THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST please note Remittances should be made payable to EDWARD HALSE, and Cheques or Postal Orders crossed MARTIN'S BANK, LIMITED.

OFFICES: 42-CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

In a Naval Dispensary.

ONE of our contributors paid a visit recently to the dispensers' quarters at Plymouth, and was contentedly received by the gentlemen in charge, from whom he gathered details of the manner in which life was spent in one of her Majesty's naval dispensaries.

As there are only nine dispensaries, attached to as many hospitals, under the administration of the Admiralty, each with two or three dispensers, it cannot be said that the navy is overcrowded—with dispensers, at any rate.

A naval dispensary is purely a "shore" berth, and, although there may be grievances, *mal de mer* is not one of them. Change of air is provided by a stay at the station, in Malta, Bermuda, or the Cape, and "hours" and "pay" are very good. As to routine, the morning is the time when most work is done, and the long main room, the dispensary proper, is then all alive, and one can hardly realise it to be a Government establishment where, as a rule, time seems no object.

A wide counter runs down the centre, on which are fixtures holding bottles of "stock" mixtures, lotions, liniments, &c. On the shelves round the walls are rows of gold-labelled bottles containing drugs of the "wet" and "dry" order after the style of the orthodox pharmacy, ointment-jars being greatly in evidence. Poisons are kept in a separate cupboard, which is always locked when not in use. From 10 to 12 o'clock the rush is on, and baskets from the many wards of the hospital are placed in rows behind the dispensers, who smartly supply the "refills," porters being handy to replenish the "stock" bottles when the supply runs short. On the average about 120 bottles are despatched in a single morning, and that means moving as briskly as possible consistent with accuracy and cleanliness.

In the afternoon things are quieter, and at 3 P.M. the dispenser on duty drops in to see if any fresh cases are entered. When a sailor—man or officer—is down for treatment his age, height, rank, religion, and other details are entered on a schedule, together with his ailment and course of treatment. This the dispenser notes and despatches the physic to the ward signified. Sick-berth attendants (the sea-going counterpart of the naval dispenser) arrive for supplies of drugs for their ships, and these occupy attention for a time. Night duty is taken in turn, but the dispensers are but rarely rung up; a night-porter always sleeps at the dispensary.

In the "wholesale" department hampers were being packed for Devonport and Pembroke Dockyards, Bodmin, and other depôts, these places being supplied from the Plymouth centre. Howards & Sons have the contract for chemicals, Richardsons of Leicester for drugs.

The store-rooms were next visited, the main one being that for "service afloat," where stores sufficient for 14,000 men are kept in stock, this being exclusively for ships' supplies, over a hundred ships drawing stores in the year. Among the items noticed were:—Chloroform and volatile liquids in hermetically-sealed 4-oz. bottles, plasters (soap, Isinglass, and Leslie's) in yard rolls, christia (substitute for oiled silk), calico in bales, linseed-meal in sealed 5-lb tins, boxes of scales and weights, infusion and decoction pots, &c. Printed instructions are issued for torpedo-boats, which do not carry a doctor, with names and uses of the drugs, for reference in cases of necessity.

In the "mobilisation" store rows of medicine-chests, of various sizes, fitted for immediate use, are ranged along the sides. A No. 1 (the largest) chest contains sufficient to "fix up" 300 men; a vessel of the *Terrible* class would require three of these. With each chest a set of surgical appliances, with lint, McIntyre splints, &c., is also supplied. Sanitas-powder is used for disinfection on board; carbolic acid is only allowed on ships carrying a doctor. Amputation-cases for field use, suitable for strapping to the back, and fitted with necessary appliances, were found in the "hospital store-room," where stock is kept for home consumption.

In the wine-store was a good array of Martell's three-star brandy, Coates's gin, Moët champagne, and old port, the patients evidently being well looked after in this line. From there to the cellars was not far, and in these cool

apartments further hospital supplies were stored. A noticeable feature was the "sealed pattern" lockers, in which is kept a pattern of every glass measure, bottle, or utensil supplied to the dispensary. Details are attached to each, even down to the percentage of lead in the glass, all future supplies by contractors to be up to the sealed sample.

Pharmacy in Smyrna.

MR. CHARLES M. FRY, of Smyrna, contributes to *Merck's Market Report*, of New York, an interesting sketch of Smyrna pharmacies, from which we take the following:—"The better class of stores adopt the title of 'English Pharmacy,' 'London Pharmacy,' 'British Pharmacy,' 'Royal English Pharmacy,' &c.; but very few of them have English-speaking clerks, and a foreigner who does not know French or Greek has much difficulty in being served. In Constantinople there is an 'American Pharmacy,' but the title is put up in Greek characters, and no one connected with it speaks a word of English.

"Externally the Smyrna pharmacies do not differ much from the average chemist's shop in Europe, except in being a trifle smaller and dirtier. Few exceed 25 feet in depth or width, but every nook and corner is utilised in the distribution of goods. Large porcelain jars take the place of shop-bottles, and contain common drugs. A small shelf is devoted to the display of proprietary remedies and specialties, and of a few surgical instruments and supplies. The prescription-case is usually placed in the middle of the floor, so that the customer may observe the preparation of his prescription. Behind the case there is a door leading into a larger room, where bulky goods are stored and difficult prescriptions are dispensed. There is no attractive window-display; on the contrary, windows have the appearance of being the receptacle for surplus goods, without regard to artistic arrangement. Dust is the principal commodity.

"The only American preparations sold are Carter's pills, Scott's emulsion, Allen's hair-restorer and Allen's biongies, cuticura resolvent, and Williams's shaving-soap. British, French, and German specialties take the lead in popularity, especially the first-named, but the profit on all of them is extremely small. Very few pharmacists make preparations of their own, probably because advertising is very expensive and unsatisfactory. Every card issued to the public must bear a halfpenny Government stamp.

"Most stores give credit to anyone who asks for it. This is a rather singular custom, for the Turkish laws do not provide for the collection of small debts, and if the customer refuses to pay, 'it is finished,' as the saying goes. All, except one, give a percentage to medical men for dispensing their prescriptions.

"Doctors have their offices at their favorite pharmacies, and interview their patients in a little room partitioned off for that purpose. The patient is given a prescription, for which he pays one 'medjidie.' The chemist prepares the medicine at once. For example, a prescription calling for *acidi borici* gr. 2, *plumbi acetatis* gr. 1, *aquæ rosæ* ad fl. oz 2, will cost an ordinary person $\frac{1}{2}$ medjidie. Of this the physician receives 40 per cent. commission. A medjidie is worth 3s. 5d.

"The average Smyrna druggist is good at ordinary prescription-work. The Government examinations, which are conducted in French, are very rigid, and the penalty for practising without a licence is the confiscation of the business. There are few Turkish pharmacists in Asia Minor, and even these are only found in the far interior. Out of 128 pharmacies in Smyrna, 83 are run by Greeks, the remainder by French and Armenians.

"The Custom-house regulations are very vexatious. The Government chemist there has the right of confiscating any suspicious article, such as nitrate of potassium or glycerine, that might be used in the manufacture of explosives. A great deal of tact and ingenuity is required upon the part of the importer. He must first liberally tickle the palm of the chief chemist with 'backshish,' and then act upon any plan that his wits can devise to fool that official. Men who are clever and possess 'influence at the Custom-house' are in constant demand, and receive liberal salaries."

A Useful Table for the Dispensing Counter.

SOME POWDERS WHICH SOFTEN OR LIQUEFY ON RUBBING.

DR. E. A. RUDDIMAN, of the Vanderbilt University, has compiled the subjoined table, which should be exceedingly useful at the dispensing-counter. It is well known that there are several substances which become pasty or completely liquefy when rubbed together—e.g., camphor and chloral, phenol with quinine and other alkaloids, &c. Dr.

Ruddiman's table, which was published in the *Southern Journal of Pharmacy*, shows whether any two substances mentioned therein will, when rubbed together, form a liquid or not. In the experiments equal weights of the two chemicals were taken. Unless the mixture showed some appearance of becoming sticky or liquid within a few minutes, the result was put down as a powder. The abbreviations used are P (dry powder), L (liquid), DP (damp powder), PM (pasty mass).

When compounding pills and powders the table should be referred to. It is regrettable that it does not include a few alkaloids; but so far as our experience with quinine is concerned, it will suffice to take the antipyrin line as a guide for alkaloids.

	Acetanilide	Antipyrin	Beta-naphthol	Camphor	Camphor monobromated	Chloral hydrate	Exalgin	Menthol	Methacetin	Naphthalin	Phenacetin	Phenol ⁴	Pyrogallol	Resin ⁵	Resorcin	Salicylic acid	Salol	Sodium salicylate	Thymol	Urethane
Acetanilide	P	P ¹	P	P	P	DP ³	P	P	P	P	P	L	P	P	DP ²	P	P	P	L	P
Antipyrin	P ¹	P	L	P	P	P ¹	P	P	P	P	P	L	PM ³	P	PM ²	P ¹	DP ³	P ¹	L	L
Beta-naphthol	P	L	P	L	P	P	L	L	P	P	P	L	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	L
Camphor	P	P	L	P	P	L	P	L	P	P	P	L	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	L
Camphor monobromated	P	P	P	P	P	L	P	P	P	P	P	L	P	P	P	P	L	P	L	P
Chloral hydrate	DP ³	P ¹	P	L	L	P	L	L	L	P	L	L	P	P	P	P	L	P	L	L
Exalgin	P	P	L	P	P	L	P	L	P	P	P	L	L	P	L	L	L	P	L	L
Menthol	P	P	L	L	P	L	L	P	P	P	P	L	L	L	L	P	P	P	L	L
Methacetin	P	P	P	P	P	L	P	P	P	P	P	L	P	P	DP ³	P	P	P	P	P
Naphthalin	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	L	P	P	P	P	L	P	P	P
Phenacetin	P	P	P	P	P	L	P	P	P	P	P	L	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P	P	P
Phenol ⁴	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	P	L	L	L	P	L	P	L	L
Pyrogallol	P	PM ³	P	L	P	P	L	L	P	P	P	L	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	L
Resin ⁵	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	L	P	P	P	L	P	P	P	P	PM	P	PM	PM
Resorcin	DP ²	PM ²	P	L	P	P	L	L	DP ³	P	P	L	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	L
Salicylic acid	P	P ¹	P	P	P	P	L	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	L
Salol	P	DP ³	P	L	L	L	L	P	P	L	P	L	P	PM	P	P	P	P	L	L
Sodium salicylate	P	P ¹	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Thymol	L	L	P	L	L	L	L	L	P	P	P	L	P	PM	P	P	L	P	P	L
Urethane	P	L	L	L	P	L	L	L	P	P	P	L	L	PM	L	L	L	P	L	P

¹ Some authorities state that a liquid or pasty mass results, but in the experience of the writer such is not the case. On rubbing antipyrin with chloral hydrate a very slight stickiness was noticed at first, but this quickly disappeared on continued rubbing.

² Liquefies on standing.

³ Dries on standing.

⁴ Carbolic acid in a damp atmosphere absorbs enough moisture to liquefy. Perhaps some of the results are due to this property, and also to the heat produced in the trituration.

⁵ Resin when powdered alone and rubbed hard has a tendency to make an adhesive mass; but unless the agent with which it was triturated exerted some influence, the result was put down as a dry powder.

FOR BEE-STINGS one of the best cures is ipecacuanha-powder made into a paste with water and spread over the part affected. Dr. George King, of Calcutta, had the opportunity some time ago of trying it upon himself, a swarm of bees having lighted on him.

SPANISH TRADE.—The official returns of Spanish trade show a considerable increase in the imports of drugs and chemicals, and of pharmaceutical preparations. The aggregate value of the imports of "drugs and chemical products" (class III. of the tariff) in the seven months ending July 31, 1895, has been 36,847,713 ptas., against 34,634,790 ptas.

in the corresponding time of 1894, and 32,376,862 ptas. in that of 1893. In the course of the periods referred to the imports of "alkaloids and alkaloidal salts" have risen from 331 to 595 and 712 kilos. weight. "Pharmaceutical preparations" show an increase of from 543,990 ptas. to 727,025 ptas. and 881,195 ptas.; "unenumerated chemical products" from 1,691,246 ptas. to 2,005,103 ptas. and 2,473,317 ptas. The only important branches of the chemical section in which business has either not progressed or slightly fallen off are varnishes, dyes, and colours, alum, chlorate of potash, and sulphate and nitrate of soda.

The Cochineal-industry.

THE story of the rise and fall of the cochineal-industry in the Canary Islands has been graphically told by Mr. A. S. Brown, an Englishman resident in Tenerife, in a pamphlet which he has published. Cochineal, which as a branch of industry ranks next to the wine-trade of the islands, was introduced into the Canaries in 1826. Its introduction met with great opposition. The Canariotes were afraid that this new and loathsome form of blight would spoil their prickly pears; in fact in the previous century it had been forbidden to land cochineal at all. But at last prejudice was overcome, and it was found that the *Cactus Opuntia* (locally, *tunera*), which grows freely in the islands, was best adapted to the insect's wants; also that the cheapness and abundance of labour and the climatic conditions allowed it to be produced more plentifully and of better quality than in Mexico, Honduras, and Guatemala. In 1814, 176,259 lbs. were sold in London at about 1*l.* 16*s.* per lb.; in 1820, 158,840 lbs. at about 1*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* per lb.; in 1830, 297,985 lbs. at about 10*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

The first shipment from the Canaries was in 1831 and consisted of 8 lbs. In 1850 the exports had risen to 782,670 lbs.; in 1860, when fuchsine was discovered, to 2,500,000 lbs.; and in 1869 to the highest total of 6,076,869 lbs.

The population of the Canaries was then about 270,000, so that cochineal alone produced a revenue of about 3*l.* 5*s.* per head.

Aniline dyes then gradually began to oust cochineal from the dye-market, but the islanders went on producing immense quantities until 1874, when the crisis reached an acute stage and cochineal fell to 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. in the London market. In order to combat the fall a company (Union Agrícola de Tenerife) was formed in Orotava with a capital of 12,000*l.*, with the avowed object of placing the cochineal on the market by degrees. Its methods were immediately denounced as commercially unsound by an Englishman, Mr. George C. Bruce, almost the only man who seems to have kept his head. The company in their turn denounced Mr. Bruce, and set about to defy the competition of aniline dyes. Mr. Bruce's answer was a journey to Belgium, followed by statistics of the production of aniline at that date—namely, about 95,000 cwt. a year at the price of about 11*d.* per lb.

The result was, of course, a foregone conclusion. The company was unable to fight the rest of the world, and, in spite of defiance, the price and production gradually diminished until in 1882 the latter was 4,840,262 lbs. and in 1886 2,330,947 lbs.

In 1879 heavy rains fell in the Canaries, and on the strength of these local speculators got up a scare about the cochineal-crop and caused prices to advance about 50 per cent. But this only imparted an impetus to the manufacture of aniline dyes, and many speculators were ruined by the fall in cochineal which ensued, the best qualities of dried insect going as low as 10*d.* and 11*d.* per lb.

Now that it is known that cochineal is after all the only red dye which satisfactorily resists hard wear and heavy rain it still remains one of the principal exports; it is easy to cultivate, and the cactus grows in situations unsuitable for other plants. Although cochineal can never again be the source of wealth it once was, it should not be forgotten that it brought enormous gains for many years. Immediately after the collapse of the wine-trade the owners of land found in the cochineal industry an unsuspected mine of wealth which enriched them almost without an effort on their own part. Everyone shared in the golden shower. The peasant was able to gain as much as two pesetas a day, and his wife and children to find constant employment at equally remunerative rates. The merchant and the shipper benefited by a state of affairs where the commonest coin was the gold ounce, worth three guineas, and the expenditure of all classes rose by leaps and bounds.

Land was unpurchaseable, and everyone wanted to buy. Old streams of lava were broken up and built into walls in order to expose the ancient soil below; hills were terraced where terraces could be made; property was gladly mortgaged at any percentage in order to build new fields, with the certainty that the loan would soon be wiped off. Crowds

of dealers were only too glad to buy the cochineal and to employ their capital or credit by storing it. The landed gentry ordered expensive furniture, silver-mounted saddlery, and other costly goods from Europe, or spent their time in general dissipation. Retribution was swift, sudden, and universal.

Below a certain altitude cactus had been planted in every corner, so that grain and most necessities were constantly imported, and now the bewildered farmer found he must either root the cactus up or starve.

The cochineal, growing as it did near the coast, caused a great area to be brought under cultivation which was formerly worthless; for instance, the slopes above Santa Cruz in Tenerife. The land so reclaimed, however, was not paid for when the collapse came, and left a load of debt which greatly impeded development for years to come.

The land which owed its existence to cochineal is now largely planted with tomatoes, &c., and if it ever rises to the value of its original cost it will be owing to the fruit and vegetable trade, started and fostered by Englishmen and maintained entirely by the English demand.

Onion-skins as a Dye.

ONION-SKINS are used for dyeing Easter eggs. They impart a yellow colour to the shells. Messrs. A. G. Perkin and J. J. Hummel have wondered why this is, so they investigated the matter, and in a paper communicated to the Chemical Society report that they have found quercetin (a well-known colouring-matter) in the outer skins. In their practical tests with the skins they dyed a piece of ordinary striped mordanted calico for about ten minutes at a boiling heat with onion-skins, when the aluminium mordant became a full bright yellow, the iron mordant a dark greenish olive. Samples of wood mordanted with chromium, aluminium, tin, and iron, were also dyed with the skins, the colours obtained being respectively brownish olive, yellow, bright orange, and greenish olive.

Humus.

AN interesting study on the formation of humus has recently been published by Dr. Stefan Benni. The theory generally held up to the present was that the chief part in the formation of humus was played by cellulose, whereas, according to Benni, cellulose has no part whatever in the process. Benni refers to the researches of Hoppe-Seyler, which proved that the fermentation caused by the *bacillus amylobacter* splits up cellulose into methane and carbonic acid, without the formation of any by-products. This bacillus is found wherever the formation of humus is probable, and is, with one exception, the only organism known to possess the property of causing cellulose fermentation. Benni, however, has discovered a bacillus in a deep layer of red peat in the Hartz Mountains which exercises a similar function. Moreover, he has ascertained that the nitrogen and the proportion of residual ash in peat increase in proportion to the depth at which it is dug. The increase in nitrogen can only be accounted for by the displacement of a nitrogen-free substance, and as all other hydrocarbons, as well as albumins, are converted into humus, and vegetable acids cannot be concerned, this substance can only be cellulose. Benni has succeeded in converting sugar substances as well as animal and vegetable albumins into humus substances by treatment with dilute solutions of permanganate of potash, and has established their identity with the natural humus from peat. He therefore pronounces humus to be a mixture of the oxidised products of albuminised hydrocarbons (with the exception of cellulose and certain vegetable acids), and declares the process to be one of slow oxidation.

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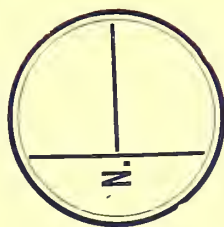
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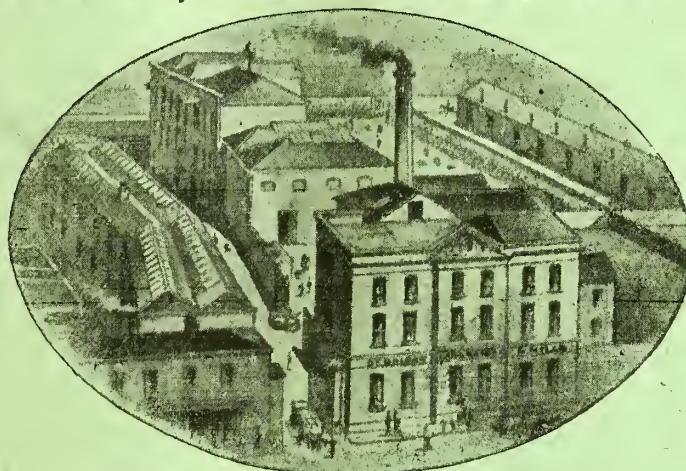
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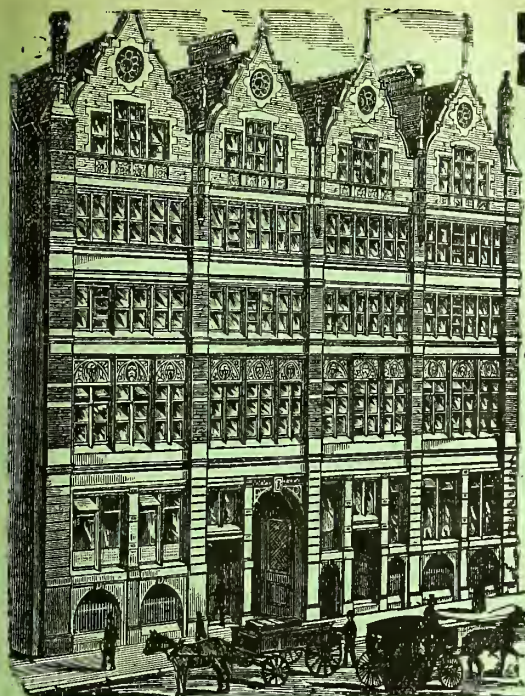
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Circulation to the Trade, and is sure to bring new business  
to Advertisers.

All communications respecting this issue should be  
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2	...	3	...	2/-	11	11	...	11	...	4/-	20	...	10	...	8/-	8/-	
3	...	4	...	2/3	12	12	...	6	...	4/-	21	...	6	...	8/-	8/-	
4	...	4	...	3/-	13	13	...	—	...	4/-	22	...	—	...	8/-	8/-	
5	...	6	...	2/9	14	14	...	—	...	6/-	23	...	11	...	8/-	8/-	
6	...	7	...	3/6	15	15	...	6	...	6/-	24	...	5	...	16/-	16/-	
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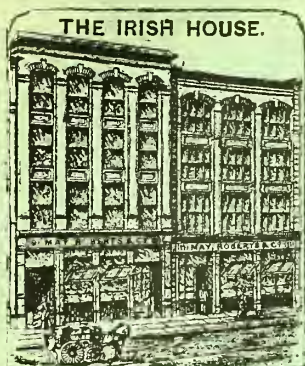
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SURGICAL APPLIANCES & INSTRUMENTS,**

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BRANCH OFFICES: 231 ELIZABETH STREET, MELBOURNE.  
AND 114A PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

THIS JOURNAL is regularly supplied by subscription to the  
whole of the Members of ELEVEN PHARMACEUTICAL  
SOCIETIES in the British Empire.

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## SHOWCARD COMPETITION.

BEFORE April 10 we want subscribers or their employes to send us sketches, or ideas for sketches, to form the basis for showcards for articles advertised in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST and THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1897. For further particulars see our issue of March 13, page 425.

## A COLONIAL ISSUE.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST has from its inception been closely identified with colonial trade, and no effort has been grudged in order to bring home-merchants and colonial-buyers together. We propose on April 17 to give advertisers a special opportunity of addressing colonial and foreign buyers, as on that date the *C. & D.* will be sent to chemists and drug and chemical merchants in several thousand cities and towns in South Africa, Ceylon, India, Straits Settlements, Australasia, China, Japan, West Indies, and other colonial and foreign centres where trade can be done in druggists' goods of all kinds. It will be in addition to the usual weekly circulation of the *C. & D.* It is an excellent opportunity, and one which good business-men should not miss. For particulars apply to the publisher.



SOME novel advertising-ideas are noted on p. 528.

MORE drug-contracts settled are reported on p. 529.

DR. KOCH has improved his consumption tuberculin (p. 546).

CORONERS have commented rather severely on chemists during the past week (p. 529).

THE Secretary of the Brussels Pharmaceutical Congress gives further particulars regarding the attractions offered (p. 559).

DR. MOND's system of saving coal, heat, and preventing smoke-nuisance by gasifying the coal is now approved by engineers, as shown on p. 546.

THE agents for California syrup of figs have obtained an injunction restraining the sale of American syrup of figs by Taylor's Drug Company (p. 552).

WE report Professor Percy Frankland's Pasteur memorial lecture to the Chemical Society, in which a lucid account was given of the *savant's* life and work (p. 535).

MESSRS. MAY, ROBERTS &amp; Co. have unsuccessfully contended before a Magistrate that a druggists' sundries warehouse does not come within the definition in the Factory Act (p. 551).

THE 2d. booking-fee discussion is not to be allowed to succumb; another retailer shows the usefulness of daily parcels, and Messrs. May, Roberts &amp; Co. again express their views (p. 559).

PROFESSOR DEWAR was elected President of the Chemical Society after what is understood to have been a close fight, but the figures did not transpire. We report this and other matters which arose at the annual meeting (p. 535).

THE registration of five new drug-companies is reported this week. This includes one new combination of the "Boots" businesses, this being a group of Western businesses taken over from Boots Pure Drug Company (p. 540).

A BUCKINGHAM inspector found some dispensing-weights inaccurate. He calculated to the Magistrates that the inaccuracy of a 2-gr. weight was equivalent to 9 oz. in 4 lbs., which was an effective illustration of the enormity of the offence (p. 550).

THE chemist who really put glycerine in his "lime-juice and glycerine" and which Somerset House chemists found to the extent of 0.5 per cent., has been fined 5s. A chemist has been convicted for selling weak tr. belladonnæ, and another in the same town for weak spt. æther. nit., and a photographer who sold sweet nitre had the case against him dismissed (p. 550).

THE Pharmaceutical Society's campaign against Scotch unqualified assistants is vigorously continued. Five have been fined at Glasgow, one at Hamilton, and one at Edinburgh. The last was an assistant in a branch. The Society has also had a case in London, and the police have obtained a conviction against a chemist who sold strychnine to a person unknown to him (p. 548).

THE first annual meeting of the P.A.T.A. has been held, and was well attended. Mr. William Jones, of Birmingham, a representative of the retail section, was elected President in succession to Mr. John Thompson. The report showed that the retail members of the Association now number over 2,000, and that a great deal of work had been accomplished at a very moderate expenditure (p. 541).

THERE is more about the new pharmaceutical by-laws in this issue, and the reports of association meetings show that the country is beginning to realise what the Pharmaceutical Council are driving at. Aberdeen disapproves, and Glasgow declines to commit itself (p. 533). Nottingham had a lively opposition to the ten-guinea fee, but carried the official view of it (p. 547). We submit some fresh considerations on the matter (pp. 544-6).



*Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.*

#### A Cod-liver Oil Advertisement.

Messrs. Gregory & Wrenn, chemists, Taunton, advertise that they "have received a stock of pure Norwegian cod-liver oil which was swimming in the Arctic Ocean inside the fish the first week in February. It was prepared from fresh and healthy livers in one of the best factories in Norway, and consigned *via* Hull and London, reaching Taunton on February 16!"

#### Boots and Spring Cleaning.

Messrs. Boots, of Nottingham, invite their customers to send on one side of a sheet of note-paper a report of their spring cleaning, stating how long it took, what was used, and how many rooms were cleaned. For the most spicy description in the fewest words a prize of 2*l.* is offered. One stipulation is that with each letter must be sent a receipt for something used for spring cleaning named in an accompanying advertisement, and the competition is to be adjudicated upon by "Mr. Spring Cleaner," c/o Boots, cash chemists, Nottingham.

#### An Old-established Firm.

Messrs. L. Rowland & Co., chemists and druggists, Wrexham, Ruabon, and Whitechurch, are taking advantage of "the Diamond Jubilee year" to inform the public that "when our good Queen ascended the throne L. Rowland & Co. were in business; when William IV. ruled, L. Rowland & Co. were here; when George IV. was our revered monarch, Rowland & Co. were chemists in Wrexham; and when old 'Farmer' George was king, Rowland & Co. were even then in High Street, Wrexham. Thus during four reigns (one of which is the longest in English history) this firm has maintained its position. Other old businesses exist, but such have generally passed through several hands. Smith, Brown, Jones, and Robinson have each in turn possessed them."

#### 'Mid Snow and Ice.

At the Camera Club, Charing Cross Road, on Thursday last week, Mr. W. L. Howie F.C.S. (of Messrs. Barron, Harveys & Co.), delivered his now popular lecture entitled "From Mont Blanc to the Matterhorn." The comfortable club-room was well filled with an enthusiastic audience, the majority of whom had long since passed the embryonic stage of photography, but, nevertheless, would not deny they were still amateurs as distinguished from professionals. Mr. Howie was in good form, and kept his listeners enthralled for an hour and three-quarters. He commenced with a short description of Ben Nevis and the Scottish Alps, afterwards giving a graphic account of his travels on the French Alps, the ascent of Mont Blanc, &c., into Italy, Aosta, Milan, the Italian lakes, and, coming back to Switzerland, he concluded with the Matterhorn by moonlight at Zermatt. The lecture was illustrated by over 120 views, mostly photographed by the lecturer, and, as there were many present to whom the ground was familiar the interest in the slides was keen. Mr. Michael Carteighe as an old mountaineer represented pharmacy.

#### A Fatal Naphtha Accident.

Mrs. Scott, wife of a Halifax roller-coverer, was on March 23 making varnish by melting resin in naphtha. She was pouring the naphtha from a stone bottle into a pan on the fire. Naturally the spirit caught alight, and the bottle exploded. Two children lost their lives, and others were badly burned. At the inquest the father stated that he kept 10 gals. of naphtha in the house, but was not aware

that that was illegal. The Chief Constable stated that a sample of the naphtha was tested, and gave off an inflammable vapour at the freezing-point of water—32° F. The Inspector of Explosives said a private person could for his own use keep no more than 3 gals. of naphtha upon his premises, and even this quantity must be kept in separate pints.

#### The Big Deal in the Alkali-trade.

Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co. have paid 45,000*l.* for the Cheshire Alkali-works at Middlewich, just purchased by them. The works will be improved and developed, and the first result of the change of ownership has been a pronounced revival in the Middlewich trade, as it is expected that employment will be found for an increased number of men.

#### Pharmacy Examination at Plymouth.

The Educational Committee of the Plymouth Association, have fixed for the examinations in pharmaceutical Latin and pharmacy, April 28 and 29, to commence at 6.30 and finish at 8 P.M. Professor Greenish has consented to set papers and correct same. Messrs. J. Cocks and Turney will conduct the examinations.

#### A School for Boy Chemists.

The Drapers' Company have again voted 1,000*l.* to be expended in one hundred scholarships of the value of 10*l.* each, the payment to spread over a period of three years—viz., 3*l.* first year, 3*l.* second year, and 4*l.* third year—tenable at the East London Technical College (People's Palace) Day School. This school, which contains about four hundred boys, is largely assisted by the Drapers' Company, and offers a specially advantageous training to boys intending to be engineers or chemists. The laboratory and workshop are new, and have lately been equipped in the most approved manner.

#### Through the Window.

The "champion light-weight" of Chester is Walter Lowrie. He was discussing the Lincoln Handicap with John Stevenson outside Mr. Baxter's chemist's shop in the ancient city, and they used their fists to enforce their arguments, the result being that Lowrie went through the window, doing damage to the amount of 6*l.* Mr. Baxter's shop-window was never intended to be "a place" within the meaning of the Gambling Act, so the dispute was finished before the Magistrates next morning, who ordered the combatants to find sureties or go to gaol for a month, and to pay costs or stay in prison a week longer.

#### Dance.

The Cinderella dance which the Chemists' Assistants Association had at the Portman Rooms last week was the best of the lot this season. About 170 were present, among them being the leading men and women of the younger generation of pharmacy. Dancing commenced at 7.30, and was continued with great vigour until about midnight. The programme included seventeen dances and three extras, one of the latter being the "Washington Post," which was most enthusiastically danced. Mr. C. W. Martin was M.C. In the course of the evening Mr. President Morley announced the extra Cinderella to be held next Tuesday, and for which tickets (2*s.* 6*d.*) may be had from Mr. H. H. Robins, 59 Capel Road, Forest Gate, E.

#### Chemists as Parish Councillors.

Mr. S. L. Gooch, chemist and druggist, Holt; Mr. R. L. Griffiths, chemist and druggist, Hadlow; Mr. H. B. Palmer, chemist and druggist, Wingham; Mr. W. B. Place, Betley; Mr. A. Buswell, Lutterworth; Mr. H. J. Hands, Chipping Camden; Mr. J. Harrison, Caverswall; Mr. R. W. Bromfield, St. Bees; and Mr. J. E. Hoult, Chcadle, have been elected parish councillors.

#### Henry Heath Hellier's Stock.

Amongst the goods found at Heath House since the arrest of Hellier were:—4 bottles of Condyl's fluid, 3½ dozen vermin-killer, 2½ dozen furniture-cream, 6 boxes silver-paste, 69 tins insect-killer, 124 packets of borax, 4 packets of magnesia, 3 packets fullers' earth, 5 dozen starch-gloss, 6 bottles of glycerine, &c. At Myrtle Villa, Lydd, also tenanted by



Hellier, were found:—152 bottles furniture-polish, 10 packets fullers' earth, 67 bottles of blood-purifier, 4 cards lavender-flower, 4 boxes of compound syrup, and about 16 boxes of Condyl's fluid.

#### Drug-contracts.

The Frome Guardians have resolved to get their drugs from local druggists in rotation.

The Hornsey District Council have contracted with Granville & Co., Tuson's Disinfectant Company, and Adeock, Easton & Co. for disinfectants.

The Nottingham Guardians have accepted the tender of Mr. C. A. Bolton, Goosegate, for the supply of drugs, &c., for the ensuing six months for the sum of 353*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*

Messrs. Willows, Francis & Butler have secured the contract for drugs, and Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Thompson for surgical appliances, to Lewisham Workhouse for the ensuing year.

The Wolverhampton Guardians have accepted tenders from Messrs. Oldfield, Pattinson & Co., for drugs for the dispensary, at 58*l.* 16*s.*; Messrs. Wyleys (Limited), drugs for the Workhouse, at 42*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* for the quarter.

The tender of Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool, has been accepted for the Walton Workhouse, cottage homes, and Bootle dispensaries; that of Messrs. Perrin, Hughes & Co. for druggists' sundries to the Walton Workhouse has been chosen.

Messrs. Baiss Brothers & Co. will supply the Marylebone Guardians with drugs for the Infirmary, and the North and South Dispensaries as per detailed tender in the sum of 331*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co. will supply the same institution with druggists' sundries as per detailed tender in the sum of 154*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*

Mr. Silk, St. John's, Worcester; Messrs. Anderson & Virgo, Worcester; Mr. Lambert, Hull; Mr. H. B. Billington, Barnsley; Mr. R. Elliott, Evesham; Mr. Haller, Boston; Mr. S. Goss, Barnstable; Mr. W. H. Dixon, East Grinstead; Mr. W. H. Smith, Chard; Mr. Oliver, West Malling; and Mr. W. P. Forth, Ashford, are among chemists and druggists who have secured workhouse contracts for drugs.

#### A Dishonest Errand-boy.

Frederick Arnold, aged 14, an errand-boy employed by Mr. William Smith, chemist, Ryde, has been stealing his employer's cash. He had been in Mr. Smith's employ for only a fortnight, and during that period had abstracted 25*s.* to 30*s.* from the till. The boy said he took the money 7*s.* or 8*s.* at a time. He was ordered to be birched, but the Mayor said the Magistrates did not think Mr. Smith had exercised proper precautions with his money. The shop should not have been left with the till unlocked.

#### Coroners and Chemists.

Mr. A. Braxton Hicks held an inquest on Saturday on Eliza Harris (52), wife of a warehouseman, who committed suicide at 14 Hanover Gardens, Lambeth, on March 24. It appeared from the evidence that she took red precipitate powder. Dr. Maurice Duke, of Clapham Road, who was called to her, said he applied the usual remedies, but the patient died the same day. The Coroner told the jury that Sergeant Patten, his officer, had been to every chemist's shop and oilshop in Clapham and the neighbourhood where this powder could be obtained, but without tracing the deceased as a purchaser. Oihnen had no business to sell it. Dr. Duke said Mr. Morrell, a chemist in Kennington Park Road, admitted serving the deceased, who was a customer of his, with about 1 dr. of red precipitate powder. She said she wanted it to clean a child's head with. Sergeant Patten said he called on Mr. Morrell and also his brother—they were both chemists—and they both denied serving her. He took them to see the body, and they failed to identify the woman. Moreover, the Mr. Morrell referred to by Dr. Duke denied having sold any red precipitate powder to anybody for months. The Coroner: It is certain that he owned up to Dr. Duke when he would not do so to you. Dr. Duke added that Mr. Morrell showed him the bottle out of which he served the poison.

At another inquest held by Mr. A. Braxton Hicks, with reference to the death of a child, 13 months old, Sarah Davison, the mother, stated that the child, having sucked paraffin matches, began to vomit, and she went to Mr. Bryan, a neighbouring chemist. The Coroner: What ever for? How could you expect a chemist to treat a child who had been sucking matches? It seems so unreasonable. Witness: I told him she had been sucking matches. The Coroner: And what did he say? Witness: He gave me a powder. The Coroner: Chemists do the most extraordinary things. You absolutely tell him that the child has been sucking matches, and he did not advise you to go for a doctor? Witness: No; he only asked me whether she was "skimmed," and I told him "No." The Coroner: He had no business to attempt to treat a poisoning-case, and I hope he will not do so in future. Did he tell you what the powder was for? Witness: No; he simply told me to give it to her. The witness went on to say that the child vomited during the night, and on the following morning she took her to St. Thomas's Hospital, where she died. The Coroner: St. Thomas's Hospital had better shut up if chemists are going to have the run. You made a great mistake in going to a chemist. After hearing medical evidence, the Coroner said he thought the chemist was very wrong in undertaking to treat a child for phosphorus-poisoning. ("Hear, hear," from the jury.) A Juror: Is the chemist present? The Coroner: No; we have only just learned about this; but I shall send my officer to ask him not to treat matters which he does not understand. I presume he gave the powder to allay the sickness. Dr. Mann, answering a juror, said he did not think an emetic would have been of any use when the mother went to the chemist. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

At Chelsea, on March 25, Mr. C. L. Drew held an inquiry as to the death of the seven-weeks-old child of William Butler, of 22 Hereford Buildings, Chelsea. The child was suffering from a cough, and was found dead beside its parents in bed. There was every appearance of suffocation. The mother said she went to the chemist and asked for some mixture. After asking the age of the child, the chemist gave her a cough-mixture, for which she paid 2*d.* He did not see the child. The Coroner said the chemist should be present. Dr. Lee said he thought the child died from spasm of the glottis, brought on by the cough. Asked to inspect the medicine, he said it contained paregoric. This contained opium, which would be prejudicial to a child suffering from bronchial catarrh. Mr. Lloyd, chemist, of 267 King's Road, said the mixture was a very simple one, and contained no opium or narcotic of any kind. The Coroner said that by substituting the mixture and accepting the small payment the chemist had brought himself within the Act. By a chemist prescribing a simple remedy parents might not obtain proper medical treatment. He (the Coroner) had known a case where a chemist had prescribed a narcotic. Mr. Lloyd said that he had always discouraged that sort of thing. He only supplied a simple remedy upon request, but advised medical advice. The doctor was instructed to make a *post-mortem* examination, and said death was due to pneumonia. The mixture in question would not help or hurt the child in that condition. If he had been called in earlier he might have done something for the child. A verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

Mr. F. Newton held an inquest at Stalybridge on March 24 on Mary Clough (61), wife of a labourer in a cotton-mill. The deceased sent her grandson, aged 10, to the shop of Mr. Needham, chemist, for twopennyworth of salts of lemon, and to say that they were wanted to take stains out of clothes. He did not, however, state at the shop what the salts of lemon were required for. The young man at the shop told him he must be careful, as they were poison. The woman took the salts and died. Mr. Needham's assistant, named Dalton, said he considered it was sufficient to call the boy's attention to the fact that he was serving him with poison. Salts of lemon were not a poison under the Pharmacy Act, and persons who bought them were not required to sign. The Coroner, in summing up, said the jury might consider whether it was wise to supply salts of lemon to a boy without taking more precautions than seemed to have been done in this case. The young man in the shop had not committed any offence, because salts of lemon were

not a poison under the Pharmacy Act. It was only a question whether a little more care might not have been exercised. Subsequently, and apparently without the authorisation of the jury, Dalton was called into the room, and, in "measured and moderate language," told by the Coroner that it would have been better if he had been a little more careful and made further inquiries as to what the salts of lemon were required for. Witness interpolated the remark that salts of lemon were extensively inquired for for the purpose of removing stains from clothes. The Coroner: But the boy might have forgotten all you told him, and might have mixed the stuff up and drank it himself. In future more care should be taken in selling chemicals to children of tender years. The inquiry then terminated.

#### William Henry Kerr.

At Lambeth County Court on Tuesday, before Judge Emden, Mrs. Pamela Kerr, of Duke Street, Portland Place, W., suing *in forma pauperis*, appeared as a judgment creditor against her husband, Mr. William Henry Kerr, a chemist, of 37 Deronda Road, Herne Hill, in respect to the non-payment of 90%, the arrears of alimony which had accrued under an order of Mr. Justice Gorell Barnes in the Divorce Court.

Mrs. Kerr, who conducted her own case, stated that her husband was now in some way connected with Messrs. Gould's, chemists, 456 Oxford Street. When she obtained a divorce an order was made against him for the payment of 108% per annum, for the maintenance of herself and three children of the marriage. She had previously obtained an order for committal of her husband at the Westminster County Court in respect to certain arrears, but the order had been suspended, pending an appeal which was being made by the defendant, who claimed that arrears should rank only as a claim on his bankrupt estate. "While that is going on I am penniless, and my children and I are living on borrowed money," Mrs. Kerr added. She also asserted that defendant drove home in cabs, dressed well, goes into the country, and, above all, had married another woman. Mrs. Kerr, with the consent of the Judge, cross-examined the defendant, questioning him as to his second marriage and mode of life. She especially sought to elicit the precise amount of defendant's income. Defendant feneed with the question. At length he stated that he thought he received 30% in four months.

Judge Emden: Upon which you can afford to get married again and forget your own children.

His Honour made an order that defendant pay 5% per month, or be committed to prison for thirty days, and added, "I cannot overlook the fact that he has received 30% in four months, and not paid his divorced wife and children a single farthing, although he could afford to get married again."

#### A Torquay Chemist Fined.

Mr. A. E. Holloway, chemist, Torquay, was fined 6s. 6d. at the Police Court on March 25, for having a chimney at his branch establishment on fire on the previous Sunday.

#### Wine-licences

have been granted to Messrs. E. Redwood James, chemist, South Kensington Station; L. G. Sharpe, 34 High Street, Notting Hill Gate; J. Thomas, 90 Notting Hill Gate; and F. Wilde, 100 Brompton Road.

#### Sunday Trading in Jersey.

A Bill has been introduced into the Jersey States to prohibit Sunday trading. It is proposed to prohibit the opening of all shops, except a few which must be duly licensed, such as restaurants proper, public bakehouses (to 2 P.M.), milk-shops (till 10 A.M., and from 3 to 6 P.M.), and hairdressers' establishments (to 10 A.M.). The penalty is a fine not exceeding 5%, or imprisonment not exceeding eight days. The last clause of the Bill states that "it is understood that the present regulation does not apply to chemists in the legitimate practice of their profession." The Bill is hardly likely to be discussed this Session, which concludes next week.

#### Who Sold the Poison?

At Newport (Mon.) on Tuesday, at an inquest held on a man named Kenny, who killed himself by drinking prussic acid in a public-house because the barmaid would not kiss

him, Mr. W. E. Giles, chemist, Commercial Road, said the deceased, about an hour before his death, entered his shop and asked for sixpennyworth of prussic acid with which to destroy a dog, but witness refused to sell him that or any other poison, as he appeared to be under the influence of drink. Dr. Jones said the bottle from which the deceased drank had a London chemist's name on it.

#### The Benevolent Fund.

Headed by the council of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, and assisted by a few of the leading chemists of the city, a movement is on foot for giving a high-class concert in the Free Trade Hall in May for the benefit of the above fund.

#### Attfield Testimonial.

Mr. John Moss, the hon. secretary of this testimonial (39 Tressilian Road, St. John's, London, S.E.), asks us to state that the Herkomer portrait is finished, and proofs will shortly be made. It is a nearly life-size head with a little of the neck, and the face faithfully reproduces the impression of vivacious geniality which characterises the professor. Mr. Moss asks that all who desire a copy should communicate with him (if they have not already done so) without delay. Up to the present some 650 names have been received for the album, including a number of the *servants* of the Continent and the United States.

#### Charge of False Pretences.

Thomas Frederick Lionel Palmer was charged at Bedford on Monday with having obtained eight dozen "Koko" hair-wash, value 4% 8s., from Mr. John Herbert Crispe, trading as Butler, Crispe & Co., 82 Clerkenwell Road, London, by false pretences. There were other similar cases. The alleged false pretence was that prisoner, by his order-forms, gave firms the impression that he was a tradesman, whereas he was only the occupier of a small house, quite unsuited for trading purposes, the rent being about 10% a year. The prisoner was remanded.



Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

#### The Dublin Men's Claim.

On Friday last the employes of Messrs. Cautrell & Cochrane's mineral-water factory, Dublin, to the number of 150, struck work on a question of wages. The strikers claim the same terms as those given to the firm's operatives in Belfast. Sir Henry Cochrane is anxious to meet the demands of the men, so the strike promises to be of short duration.

#### No Redress.

Last week, at the Cork Record Court, before Mr. Justice O'Brien, Mrs. MacCarthy appealed against the decision of the lower Court dismissing an action brought by her against Mr. Timothy Scannell, pharmaceutical chemist and apothecary, Cork, to recover damages because of the alleged carelessness of the defendant in administering poison to plaintiff's father, in consequence of which he died. The case has been previously reported. It was alleged that the defendant had given a wrong dose for a sleeping-powder, but after hearing all the evidence his Lordship affirmed the decision of the lower Court.

#### More about Contract Morality.

The Strabane Board of Guardians have appointed a select committee to inquire into and report upon the whole question of the tenders for annual supplies to the Union. This step



has become necessary in consequence of the feeling that exists among the traders of the town who are in the habit of tendering for supplies to the workhouse. Mr. Simms, a guardian, recently brought the matter before the Board, and said that the traders believed that in the selection of samples they were unfairly dealt with. It was alleged that traders put private marks on the samples, and that these marks were known to certain guardians.



Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

#### High Scoring is Bad in this Gamu.

The Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club held a scratch competition on the Braids on Friday and Saturday last, when Messrs. John Robertson, Wm. Lyon, and Jas. Stott were the prize-winners. The scoring was very high, in consequence of the inclement weather on both days. A considerable number of members turned out, but several were unable to finish the round.

#### Edinburgh District Chemists' Trade Association.

A meeting was held on Tuesday at 36 York Place, Mr. Bowman (President) in the chair. Mr. C. F. Henry gave in the report of a committee appointed at last meeting to make inquiry as to the alleged unfair action of a manufacturing firm of chemists by issuing a circular to medical men asking them to instruct their patients to procure their medicines from certain drug depôts. Mr. Henry said the committee had been unable to obtain any direct evidence of a circular having been received by any medical man. They had therefore nothing to go upon, and the committee recommended that nothing further should be done in the meantime. This was agreed to, but the subject was remitted back to the committee. Mr. David McLaren gave in the report of the committee on the picnic, which suggested that it should be provisionally fixed for Thursday, June 10, that they should start from Waverley Station by train for Selkirk and drive from there by the "Yarrow" to St. Mary's Loch and Tibbie Shiels cottage. A stop would be made at the Gordon Arms Hotel for refreshments, and they could also obtain refreshments at the hotel at St. Mary's Loch. After a stay there for a short time it was proposed to drive to Selkirk by the "Eltrich," and dine and have tea there, returning to Edinburgh by train. The terms would be similar to those of last year—about 10s. 6d. each. This was agreed to, and it was remitted to the committee to arrange the details. Mr. Cook, Easter Road, was elected a member of the Association, and Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Wyllie were re-appointed auditors.

## Novelties.

#### CALVERT'S PAINTING-BOOK.

MESSRS. F. C. CALVERT & Co., of Manchester, and 5 and 6 Australian Avenue, E.C., have just published a pretty painting-book for children, containing eight pictures in duplicate, one set coloured, the other outlined so that children may work them up to samples of the finished article given them. The subjects are varied, and included both dogs and sea—things that all youngsters like to paint. In addition to giving pleasure, the book is a good advertisement. It is priced at 3d., but chemists who stock Calvert's

well-known disinfectants and antiseptic goods may get a supply on application to the firm.

#### MESCAL BUTTONS.

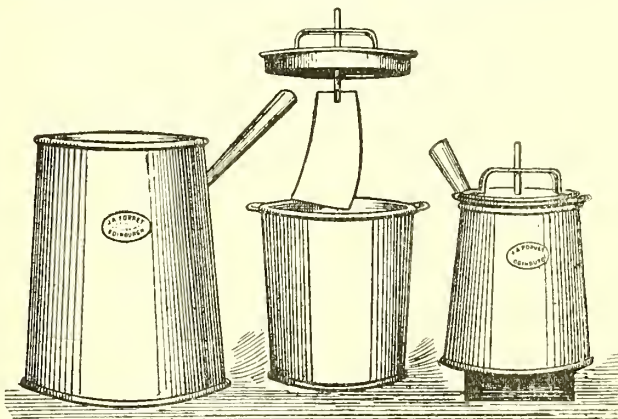
MESSRS. POTTER & CLARKE, 60-64 Artillery Lane, E., inform us that they hold stock of mescal buttons (*Anchonium Lewinii* seeds), the narcotic described in a medical contemporary in December last, somewhat late in the day, for a synopsis of the physical, chemical, and physiological properties of the drug was given in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of October 26, 1895.

#### MAYPOLE SHOWCARDS.

THE Maypole Soap Company (Limited), High Holborn, W.C., have a new series of showcards ready for distribution. The prettiest of the lot is an artistic card framed in ivory white, and containing in the centre fourteen tiny silk bows as specimens of the colours of the Maypole soap-dyes. This is an effective card. Next to it we would place the trio of well-assies who are busy dyeing on their own account, one tot dipping her pinafore in an orange bath. Their hands are unsoiled. This card is reproduced in facsimile as a small leaflet for counter distribution. A third card is a maypole scene, and a fourth the striking combination of spectrum colours, such as the company had on their inset in our Winter Number. These cards can be obtained direct from the company, or through wholesale houses when ordering the dyes.

#### A MILK-STERILISER.

MR. JOHN A. FORRET, chemist, Edinburgh, who has for a long time been studying the sterilisation of milk, especially for infant-feeding, has just devised a steriliser which will come within the reach of all. The object which Mr. Forret appears to have kept in view was not to allow the milk to reach the boiling-point, because some authorities state that milk which has been boiled is not so well suited for feeding children as the natural milk—it is supposed to favour scurvy. There is a subtlety about this argument which we cannot quite appreciate. Nevertheless, it is well to meet the objection; and as a temperature of between 70° and 80° C. suffices to destroy the pathogenic micro-organisms occasionally found in milk, this is the point which Mr. Forret's apparatus is devised to secure. The apparatus consists of a



water-bath and a milk-pannikin, the latter having a lid and stirring-rod so arranged that the milk can be continuously or intermittently stirred during the seven minutes that the water-bath is kept boiling. This is a very ingenious arrangement. The stirring effectually prevents the separation of cream. Full directions are given with the steriliser, which is made in two sizes—1 pint to sell at 3s. 6d., and 3 pint to sell at 4s. 6d. Messrs. J. F. Macfarlan & Co., of London and Edinburgh, are the wholesale agents for it.

## The Winter Session.

### BRIGHTON JUNIOR ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACY.

THE annual general meeting was held on Wednesday, March 24. The retiring PRESIDENT (Mr. A. T. Jeeves), in a few appropriate words, spoke of the work of the Session, which had all turned out most satisfactorily, and congratulated the officers on the splendid manner in which they had worked together. He gave great credit to the hon. secretary (Mr. C. A. Blamey) for the able manner in which he had carried out his duties, and also to Mr. A. H. Cupit (hon. treasurer), who had shown himself a "born financier." Then followed the election of officers. Mr. C. A. Blamey was unanimously elected President. The other officers appointed were:—Vice-President, Mr. J. Orr Armour; Treasurer, Mr. A. H. Cupit; Secretary, Mr. W. H. Andrews; Committee, Messrs. C. G. Yates, S. Kent, W. J. Davies, Feltwell, Saut, G. B. Savage, Beckwith, and W. Howes.—The total amount collected during the session for Benevolent fund was 47. 5s., which has been forwarded to the secretary of the fund.

### LIVERPOOL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING was held at the Royal Institution on Thursday, March 25, Mr. A. C. Abraham (President) in the chair. Mr. G. V. C. Last was elected a member. In accordance with the custom of this Association, a part of the evening preceding the set paper is devoted to miscellaneous communications. The only one last week was on

#### A NEW INDIAN HEMP.

MR. THEO. H. WARDLEWORTH exhibited a specimen in compressed slabs of greenish colour, slightly friable, and possessing in a strong degree the characteristic odour of the drug. The sample was said to be grown and pressed on one of the Greek islands, and was finding favour in Egypt, where it was largely consumed. He was surprised to find that the plant grown in Europe should appear to possess the properties of the Indian drug.

Mr. CONROY also expressed surprise on the same point, and desired to have further information.

The PRESIDENT said that a standard quality of the drug was to be desired, as he had found great differences between the results of different batches of extract.

Mr. COWLEY said that if the drug possessed decided toxic properties it would be remarkable, as he gathered that in India it was only in certain districts that this quality was developed. In answer to Mr. H. Wyatt, jun., Mr. WARDLEWORTH said it was impossible to say whether the slab was made from the female spike only, the particles being too small for identification.

Mr. H. E. DAVIES, M.A., B.Sc., then read his paper on the

#### CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

He prefaced his remarks on the strictly analytical portion of the paper by some references to the composition of milk, condemning the adoption of an abnormally low, but natural, amount of fat as a standard. He then spoke of the rough method of testing milk by the creamometer, stating that he had tested a number of makes with the same milk and they all gave different readings—viz., from 6.14 to 8 per cent. of cream. The specific gravity may also be misleading. All that can be said is that if the gravity is much above the average the milk is probably skimmed, while if it be much below it is probably watered; so also it may be both skimmed and watered and exactly normal in specific gravity. Reference was made to the peculiar phenomenon that the specific gravity of milk continues to increase for some time after the milk is drawn, the increase being very appreciable. If the milk be cooled below 15° C. the specific gravity becomes stationary after about five hours. No satisfactory explanation of this phenomenon can be given. The first analytical point attacked by Mr. Davies was the estimation of fat. In Wanklyn's method a portion of the milk (10 c.c.) is evaporated to dryness, and the fat extracted from the

residue with ether. Owing to the toughness of the residue it is difficult to get all the fat out, and it is now customary to add to the milk before evaporation a weighed amount of some powder, such as asbestos. Mr. Davies spoke about all the better known methods for obviating the above error, as well as other processes for determining the fat, such as the centrifugal separation of the fat from the acidified milk and reading off the amount separated, a method now commonly adopted by public analysts. The addition of separated—i.e., skimmed—milk with a low percentage of fat to rich natural milk was condemned, and the methods of estimating lactose, casein, &c., were described. Mr. Davies then condemned the use of preservatives in milk, stating that they hide the formation of tyrotoxin, an extremely poisonous substance. Preservatives are not allowed to be used in Germany; Holland objects to salicylic acid; and other countries also have regulated the use of milk-preservatives. Formerly the favourite preservative in England was a mixture of borax and boric acid in the proportion of 7 gr. to 1 pint; but at present some preparation of formaldehyde (formalin) is used, and that on a very extensive scale. The quantity required is minute, as 1 part of formaldehyde added to 10,000 parts of milk keeps it apparently fresh for seven days. The solution used in the milk-trade consists of 2 oz. of formaldehyde in 160 oz. of water, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of this is added to 17 or 18 gallons of milk. Condensed milk next received attention; then Mr. Davies entered upon the bacteriological considerations, describing the tubercle bacillus and its detection, as well as the cholera, scarlet-fever, diphtheria, and similar germs, but his remarks on these points were general. He concluded by referring to the precautions which dairymen might observe to ensure a pure milk-supply.

Mr. MICHAEL CONROY opened the discussion on the paper, and in the course of his remarks stated that from recent personal experience he was able to testify that milk need not be sour in order to show that it was putrid. The mixture of borax and boric acid was still largely employed as a preservative, and more so than formalin. The boiling of milk, he understood, was detrimental to its nutritive qualities.

Mr. COWLEY said he found the method advocated for estimating the total fats very satisfactory—viz., the addition of asbestos—but the hydrochloric acid for breaking up the proteins was not so good as ether.

Mr. H. WYATT, jun., thought the bacteriological examination could well come within the province of a pharmacist if he cared to take the matter up.

Mr. HORNBLLOWER suggested that the peculiar increase in the specific gravity after milking might be due to minute portions of air forced into the milk by the process of milking.

The PRESIDENT asked Mr. Davies what he would do when a man undoubtedly had genuine milk abnormally poor in its essential constituents. He (Mr. Abraham) was one of the first to advocate the use of a fibrous substance for analysing milk. He was opposed to the use of preservatives, especially such a powerful one as formaldehyde, and thought serious attention ought to be directed to the subject. The bacteriological examination of milk was beyond the province of the pharmacist.

Mr. DAVIES said, in reply, that borax and boric acid were undoubtedly more used than formalin, but the latter was growing in favour, and he believed that 18,000 gallons of the solution was being made in one quarter weekly. The air in the milk did not account for the variation in the specific gravity. This had been thought of before and tested; the change was subtle, and supposed to be due to some modification of the proteins. In all cases of abnormally low quality he would prosecute, as it would only be due to disease or bad feeding.

#### LIVERPOOL PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting on March 25, Mr. H. S. Pierson (Vice-President) in the chair, a letter from the Manchester Chemists' Assistants' Association was read with respect to the Benevolent Fund collection. This was referred to the committee. The question of the new by-laws was brought forward, but postponed until next meeting.



## A DISPENSING DIFFICULTY.

Mr. WELSH, of Chester, had made the following mixture:—

Antipyrin. . . . .	℥iv.
Quin. sulph. . . . .	gr. x.
Acid. sulph. dil. . . . .	5j.
Syr. acut. . . . .	℥iv.
Aq. cinnamon. ad . . . . .	℥viij.

When sent out it was clear. On the bottle being returned to be refilled he was surprised to find a thick white precipitate deposited upon the sides and bottom of the bottle. He had found a note in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, 1889, page 61, stating that cinchona alkaloids and antipyrin were incompatible. But he found that if made up with aq. dest., instead of aq. cinnamon., there was no cloudiness and no precipitate, even on standing several days. The antipyrin or the quinine made up with aq. cinnamon. alone yielded a clear mixture. It appeared, therefore, that the aq. cinnamon. had some action upon the quinine and antipyrin when together. He filtered the precipitate from the mixture made up as ordered, and found both antipyrin and quinine in the filtrate. He had also noted that, on adding a little acid. sulph. dil., B.P., to the deposit, a distinct pink coloration took place, although little, if any, of the deposit was dissolved.

Mr. WOKES thought that if the cinnamon-water used was made by shaking up the oil, and filtering through magnesia, such a precipitate as described might be produced. Or it might be that the cinnamic aldehyde in the cinnamon-water had decomposed, and a precipitate of quinine or antipyrin cinnamate formed.

Mr. H. WYATT, jun., had noticed, in acid mixtures containing quinine and aq. cinnamon., that a flocculent formation was caused similar to that produced in like mixtures containing tr. chlorof. co., tr. cinnam. co., or tr. card. co., though with these tinctures the cause might be traced to the tannin in the cinnamon-bark.

Mr. PROSPER H. MARSDEN said in the *Year-book* for 1890 quinine was said to be more soluble in the presence of antipyrin.

Mr. C. LUDLOW TAYLER then read a paper showing the relationship between ethyl alcohol, acetaldehyde, and acetic acid, in which he discussed the evidence upon which the construction of the graphic formulæ was based.

## MIDLAND CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

THE annual dinner of the Association was held on Wednesday night at the Exchange Rooms, Birmingham. Mr. F. J. Gibson, President of the Midland Pharmaceutical Association, was in the chair, and among those in attendance were Messrs. F. H. Alcock, Chas. Thompson, E. B. Place, A. G. Crow, H. S. Shorthouse, H. S. Lawton, H. M. Bindloss, F. Carson, T. E. Clarke, &c. Mr. F. CARSON proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society," and Mr. CHAS. THOMPSON, in replying, made an appeal on behalf of the Benevolent Fund, and suggested that the Assistants' Association should form a committee to raise subscriptions on the same lines as had been done in Manchester. Referring to the work of the Pharmaceutical Society, he said that during the last two or three weeks *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* had gone out of its way to give them a few more and harder kicks than that journal had been accustomed to give. They were accustomed to criticism from that journal, but recently it had surpassed itself in this respect. But those who were able to read between the lines knew full well that that criticism was not altogether free. It seemed to him that the shoe pinched in Cannon Street, but that was a good sign, because it showed that the *Pharmaceutical Journal* was rising to its responsibilities, and was becoming a very important organ of the Pharmaceutical Society. According to *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, the *Pharmaceutical Journal* cost the Society a lot of money, but figures could be made to prove anything, and he believed eventually the *Journal* would become a great source of income to the Pharmaceutical Society. He had been trying to increase the membership of the Pharmaceutical Society, and he thanked *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* for the statement in a recent issue that every member received thirty-five shillings' worth for the guinea he subscribed.

The CHAIRMAN proposed "The Chemists' Assistants' Association" in a short speech, and in acknowledging,

Mr. LAWTON, the President, said he would see that a committee was formed such as that suggested by Mr. Thompson. The Assistants' Association, he added, intended to support the Early Closing Bill. (Applause.) Other toasts followed, and the speeches were interspersed with a capital musical programme.

## ABERDEEN JUNIOR CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

A SPECIAL meeting was held, on March 26, to consider the proposed by-laws. Mr. BREMNER presided, and opened the discussion. He was in favour of the increased stringency of the Preliminary examination, but adverse to an increased fee for the Minor. In support of his contention he quoted statements from the *C. & D.* Mr. LESLIE favoured a registration-fee for passing the Minor, but objected to the double fee, which failure to pass within a year of the first attempt implied. Mr. TAVENDALE followed on similar lines; while Mr. PHILIP, seeing that established chemists benefited chiefly from prosecutions, contended that the Minor fee should remain at the present figure, but suggested that a levy of 5*l.* 5*s.* on chemists starting business might meet the ease. Mr. WATT failed to see the necessity for increased taxation. Ultimately the meeting resolved, by a large majority—

That, while agreeing with the proposed new by-laws in reference to the Preliminary examination, the meeting considers the proposed increase of the Minor fee unnecessary and uncalled for.

## EDINBURGH CHEMISTS', ASSISTANTS', AND APPRENTICES' ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting held on March 26, Mr. George Sinclair in the chair, Mr. G. H. C. ROWLAND gave a lecture on "First Aid to the Injured," in which he dealt with cases of hæmorrhage, fractures, dislocations, insensibility, poisoning, drowning, &c. With the aid of two members of the Association the various methods of bandaging, splinting, artificial respiration, &c., were demonstrated.

In the discussion which followed it was suggested that an Ambulance Corps might be formed in connection with the Association.

## GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

## THE AMENDED BY-LAWS.

A SPECIAL meeting was held on March 25 to consider (1) the amended by-laws, and (2) the recent strictures of Sheriff Mair *re.* pharmacy prosecutions at Airdrie. There was a good attendance, a fair representation of the students in the pharmacy schools being present by invitation.

Mr. W. L. CURRIE, who presided, in opening the discussion, said he thought there would not be much difference of opinion regarding the proposed change in the Preliminary examination. As conducted at present it was an absolute farce. The examination was much too simple, and he was delighted to see that it was proposed to add to the subjects of examination Algebra, Euclid, and a modern foreign language. As regarded the proposal to increase the fee from 5 to 10 guineas, perhaps all would not be of the same opinion. But when they considered that in most cases, when a man passed the Minor examination and became registered as a chemist and druggist, from that time forth he cut all connection with the body that granted him his certificate, surely he was entitled to pay a little more than 5 guineas for the certain amount of protection which he thereafter obtained. When they looked at it from all points he did not think 10 guineas was excessive. He moved a resolution supporting the proposals of the Council.

A letter from Mr. Alex. Laing, one of the Vice-Presidents, was read. Mr. Laing wrote that he would like to make it known that he was entirely favourable to the new proposals. The Council of the Society, in Mr. Laing's opinion, cut the Gordian knot with a masterly stroke. It was justified in making those who would be the pharmacists of the future, who might turn out dead-heads or not, contribute to the

funds of the Society, so as to enable it to carry out its function with the vigour and dignity which ought to pertain to such a responsible body.

Mr. ROBB formally, and without committing himself, seconded Mr. Currie's motion.

Mr. MOIR moved the previous question. He recognised the necessity for a higher educational standard, but he would like to know why the Pharmaceutical Society were making themselves so busy with those by-laws just now. The Society had promised a Bill in which a good many matters were to be remedied, and included in that Bill was to be a reform of the curriculum. Why were they wanting to pass those by-laws instead of dealing with the subjects by legislation? It was a mistake to think that many boys attending school could pass the new Preliminary. The candidates would require to be 16 or 17 years of age at least, and the change would make it imperative upon boys purposing entering the trade to remain at school until they were able to pass the examination. And what parent would keep his boy at school so long to put him into the drug-trade in the unsatisfactory condition in which the trade now stood? There were many who did not care whether they passed any examination or not. By making the examination stiffer, there was a danger that there might arise a class of druggists. As to the fees, his opinion was that a second fee of ten guineas at the expiry of a year after a man had failed was absurd. No Privy Council would ever listen to it. He advocated a fee of two or three guineas for each examination, ten guineas for registration, and doing away with the annual payments. The Society would then stand on an independent position.

Mr. BOYD seconded the previous question. He was in sympathy with Mr. Currie as regards the desirability of increasing the test for the Preliminary; but he did not approve of the proposal to increase the Minor fee. It was too much to ask all at once. So far as he could make out, the Society really had a profit on the examinations at present. He made out that a profit of 30s. was made off each examination.

Mr. RUSSELL submitted another amendment to the effect that the by-laws should be altered so that the fee should include life membership.

The CHAIRMAN said this proposal would necessitate a new Act of Parliament—it could not be done by by-law.

Mr. RUSSELL: What prevents it?

The CHAIRMAN: The Act as it stands.

Mr. ROSEASON seconded Mr. Russell's amendment, and commended the proposed change of the Preliminary. He heartily agreed with what Mr. Russell said about the examination-fee. A fee of ten guineas he thought was really too much. If it was proposed to make registration include life membership the fee might be twelve guineas. If Mr. Russell's amendment was beyond the scope of the by-laws they must get a new Act.

Mr. DAVID WATSON was in sympathy with raising the fee, because it would ensure a greater number taking an active interest in the Society. He would object, however, to paying the fee of ten guineas again at the end of the year.

Mr. RUSSELL having withdrawn his amendment, a vote was taken between Mr. Currie's motion and the previous question, when the previous question was carried by 18 to 3.

The Secretary was instructed to forward the decision of the meeting to the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society.

It was stated that the pharmacy students in Glasgow also propose taking action in the matter, probably in the form of a memorial to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society.

#### THE RECENT PHARMACY PROSECUTIONS.

The CHAIRMAN then initiated a discussion regarding the strictures passed by Sheriff Mair in the Airdrie case. The Sheriff also made very severe allegations, practically saying that two of the leading establishments in the drug-trade in Glasgow broke the Act every day. He suggested that the Glasgow Association should call upon the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to make some public statement refuting the remarks made by Sheriff Mair.

Mr. MOIR sympathised a good deal with part of the remarks made by the Sheriff, and recommended that nothing should be done. This seemed to be the general view, and it was adopted.

The meeting adjourned after midnight.

## Westminster Wisdom.

### HOW THE SHOP BILLS STAND.

The Shop-assistants' Half-holiday Bill now stands for second reading on Friday, April 2, and the Shops (Early-closing) Bill and the Shops Bill for second reading on Tuesday, April 27.

### AMENDMENT OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Mr. Balfour told Mr. Jeffreys, on March 25, that he would consult with the President of the Board of Agriculture as to the desirability of laying the Government Bill for the amendment of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act on the table, in order that members and the public might judge of the character of the Government proposals.

### CARBIDE OF CALCIUM.

Mr. T. M. Healy intends to ask the Attorney-General if he was consulted by the Home Office before the Petroleum Acts, 1871 to 1881, were declared applicable to carbide of calcium; if so, whether it was on the ground that these Acts apply only to a liquid and not to a solid that section 7 of the Act of 1871 was declared non-applicable to carbide, and the public were forbidden to have the smallest quantity without licence, though this is an admittedly non-inflammable solid, and what means exist for testing the legality of applying by Order in Council Acts dealing with a particular liquid substance to a solid body not then in the contemplation of Parliament.

### MERCHANDISE MARKS.

The Chairman of the Board of Customs (Mr. H. H. Primrose), who was examined on Monday before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on merchandise marks, gave evidence very similar to that presented at the previous sitting by Sir Courtenay Boyle, of the Board of Trade. He thinks that the evils of the Acts have been exaggerated, and that on the whole the Acts have done much good. The difficulty which had arisen was, he said, mainly in connection with what are called "composite" articles—articles consisting of different parts, some of which are manufactured at home and some abroad, and which are pieced together here. The domestic lamps, which form a most important part of the trade of Birmingham, may be cited as an example. But even in regard to goods of this class there is, according to Mr. Primrose, little difficulty now. Under the Acts it is so risky to introduce goods fraudulently marked that it is not done. So far as the Acts have operated prejudicially it is, he thinks, chiefly in respect to the transshipment trade in this country. He suggested that goods brought here for transshipment should be exempt from the operation of the Act.

### THE COMPANIES BILL.

The Select Committee of the House of Lords on this Bill sat again on Monday, the Earl of Kimberley being in the chair. Mr. Thomas Sinclair, who represented the Belfast Chamber of Commerce and eighty-nine limited liability companies of Belfast, was examined. He damned the Bill with faint praise, observing that whilst containing many useful provisions it would have an injurious effect on businesses which were honestly conducted. His chief objection was to clause 28. This clause provides for the publication of a balance-sheet each year by every limited liability company. According to the witness, the clause would be very obnoxious in its operation as regards private and family concerns, which though formed on a limited-liability basis, do not issue prospectuses nor offer shares to the public, and the number of whose shareholders was small and restricted. It would, he said, also be obnoxious to manufacturers and traders whose concerns were not similarly of a private and family character, for by making the facts as to profits known it would invite additional competition and otherwise interfere with the legitimate interests of shareholders. He suggested that the clause should either be withdrawn, or altered to provide that the balance-sheet might or might not be published at the wish of the shareholders.



## The Chemical Society.

### PASTEUR MEMORIAL LECTURE.

ON Thursday evening, March 25, the lecture-room of the Chemical Society was filled to overflowing with an audience more or less distinguished which had gathered to hear Professor Percy Frankland deliver the memorial lecture on Pasteur. Lord Lister was there, and received a subdued ovation on entering; but comparatively few of the older Fellows of the Society were present. Mr. Vernon Harcourt presided, and in half a dozen words introduced Professor Frankland, who was well received. He at the outset was apologetic, indeed "Fools step in where angels fear to tread" was his first sentence. He had written his lecture and found that it would take three hours to read without pausing for breath, so he had cut it down, and in the long run the audience got only two hours of it. It was a clever lecture unmistakably—well written, witty sometimes, showed a keen grasp of the subject, was excellently grouped, indicated unexpected liberal-mindedness especially in reference to political and social matters, and was delivered with surprising fluency and with well-sustained voice. It would be ridiculous to profess to report at all adequately in brief space an oration spoken at the rate of 180 words a minute, and extending over two hours, so we shall indicate merely the argument of the oration. Beginning with the birth of Pasteur and showing the hereditary influences bearing upon him, especially the nurturing care of a broad-minded father, Professor Frankland proceeded to speak of the education of the *savant*, showing how his coming into contact with De la Fosse during his university career practically started the line of research which only ended in his death. Here the cleverness of the lecturer asserted itself, for by thus early in the discourse introducing the subject of crystallography and following it up with an account of all subsequent researches, the interdependence, the sequential appropriateness of Pasteur's work from the study of crystals to the perfection of a rabies remedy was brought into strong relief. When Pasteur commenced the study of crystallography little or nothing was known about the optical properties of organic substances; his study of racemic and tartaric acids and their salts, which resulted in proof of the existence of four definite forms all differing in specific rotation, gave chemists a new principle to work upon, and laid the foundation of stereo-chemical theories. As far back as thirty-seven years ago Pasteur described symmetric and a symmetric bodies, and his researches into the optical properties of such things as cinchoninic racemate and quinine racemate have practically inspired the work of Ladenburg in the synthesis of alkaloids, and of Emil Fischer in the synthesis of sugars. The next step in Pasteur's studies was occasioned by a holiday. He had long been trying to find expeditious means of separating mixtures of levo and dextro rotatory isomers, the method of picking out crystals being too laborious, and of adding a crystallising nidus of the specific nature not always successful. A holiday brought him back to his laboratory to find certain solutions which he had left covered with mould, but to his delight that instead of spoiling the preparation had effected his purpose; one of the isomers had undergone fermentation, so that the isolation of the other was an easy matter. It was a pure solution of ammonium racemate which he was working with, and the growth of an organism upon this purely mineral substance was contrary to notions prevailing at that time: the mould had no right to grow upon anything but organic matter. This set Pasteur a thinking—started, in fact, his study of fermentation—and he soon understood that there was such a thing as selective bacterial and ferment action—that is to say, that organisms have a preference for one form of molecule over another, the molecules only differing in the positions of the H atoms and the HO groups on the central nucleus. The effect of this brilliant hypothesis upon modern organic chemistry was clearly brought out by the lecturer; but we may not stop to look into the details, or even to recall the instances wherein the discovery has promoted new work in chemistry. So far Pasteur had reached the year 1855, and his place in chemistry as one of its greatest exponents was secure; from that time he lived another career, made another name for himself in an entirely new field of research. His discovery and study of the lactic ferment and the correlated

research on alcoholic fermentation are of date 1857-60, and a direct result of the crystallographic work; but they brought him to imagine that there are anaerobic beings in this world—things which can live without free oxygen—and the immediate effect of this study was his declaration that there is no such thing as spontaneous generation of life, which up to that time was a belief regarded as unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians; yet Pasteur did not conquer his critics until he got a committee of the Academy of Sciences to arbitrate between him and them, when he conclusively showed that if the micro-organisms in a fermentable liquid are destroyed by heat spontaneous generation cannot occur there again if air is excluded. His knowledge on the subject was not complete, but the beginning was there, and this study of ferments enabled him next to describe the specific functions of the *Mycoderma aceta*, which again opened a new chapter in his career. Then came his study of wines and the creation of the method of Pasteurisation, and here his researches began to bring him into touch with matters related to public health, medicine, and surgery. Bacterial life was now a recognised thing, and Pasteur was delighted to receive in 1874 from Dr. Lister a letter recognising the influence upon mankind of Pasteur's efforts. The study of beer, commenced entirely in a patriotic spirit, closes this chapter; and another began with the inquiry into the silkworm-disease, into chicken-cholera, anthrax, and rabies, the whole forming a perfect sequence of effort, although latterly pathological knowledge rather than chemical dominated the research. Professor Frankland wove into his lecture many personal notes, and sustained the interest of his audience to the end.

Lord Lister, in moving a vote of thanks to him, said if he had done any good in the world it was thanks to Pasteur. Sir Henry Roscoe seconded, and deplored the condition of public opinion in this country which resents such pathological works as Pasteur.

### THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

The Society was within an ace of missing a grand opportunity on Wednesday afternoon. The morning and evening newspapers of London—or at least some of them—had excited themselves about the presidency. A circular had been sent out by Professor William Ramsay's supporters, and Professor Dewar's friends responded with two, one of them signed by (amongst others) Messrs. David Howard and Thomas Tyrer, and to all this there was a response in such an attendance that the meeting-room was packed in every corner; members overflowed into the preparation-laboratory, filled the landing of the first staircase, and sat and cracked jokes on the stairs while the ballot and other business of the anniversary-meeting was proceeding. Among pharmacists at the meeting were Messrs. Branson (Leeds), Michael Carteighe, W. Martindale, W. A. H. Naylor, C. E. Sage, E. J. Millard, Peter MacEwan, J. H. Helbing, Hooper Jowett, D.Sc., Walter Hills, C. Robertson (London Hospital), T. S. Dymond, David Kemp, A. E. Tanner, W. Chattaway (Apothecaries' Hall), J. Hodgkin (Herrings & Co.), Thomas Tyrer, Dr. F. B. Power, and Dr. B. H. Paul. The veterans of the Society were in full force, and the young bloods were both numerous and vivacious. The President (Mr. A. Vernon Harcourt) caught the sympathy of the meeting by saying they would take the ballot first, and he named Dr. Wynne and Professor Norman Collie as scrutators.

### A BRIEF DEBATE.

Mr. Cassal, one of the Y. B.'s, asked, if Professor Ramsay happened not to be elected President, would the votes cast for him for the vice-presidency be invalidated supposing he had a majority for that office. The President said "No," and added that, after the Council had nominated Professor Ramsay for the vice-presidency, the Professor had asked his name to be withdrawn, but the Council did not see their way to accede to his request. He therefore thought that it would be in accordance with the general wishes that the Fellows should vote for Professor Dixon, who had been suggested in place of Professor Ramsay. Mr. Tyrer then asked, a ruling from the chair, as to the inability of a nominated person retiring under by-laws (paragraph 16), the point of this being that Professor Ramsay had stated in a letter printed and circulated that he could not withdraw. The President explained that probably Professor Ramsay might have expressed himself better by saying that the

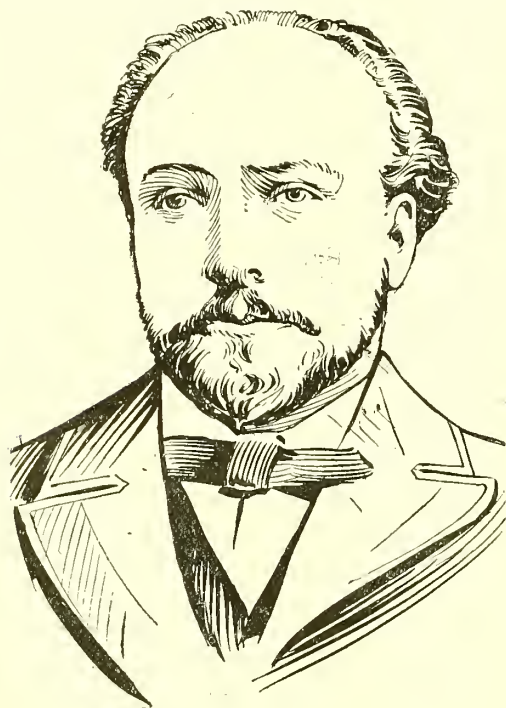
Conneil did not desire him to withdraw from the vice-presidency. There was nothing in the by-law to prevent him withdrawing if he chose. Mr. Tyrer said that gave Professor Ramsay still the opportunity of retiring; but this suggestion was received with such laughter and cries of "Oh, oh!" and "Sit down" that it was apparent that the meeting was not in sympathy with speechifying at this stage, and Mr. Tyrer contented himself with saying that the gentlemen who opposed the nomination of the Council must not forget that that opposition meant opposition to the Council, and must take the consequences. The President said that there was no necessity for discussion at that stage, and

#### THE BALLOT WAS PROCEEDED WITH.

Professor Collie stood at one side of the lecture-table and Dr. Wynne at the other, each beside an honorary secretary, who took down the names of the Fellows as they came up to drop their voting-papers into the basket. There Professor Collie and Dr. Wynne stood while the President delivered his address and was thanked for it; then they retired with the secretaries. By 4.40 p.m. all the business of the meeting was over, and an impartial observer could not say that there was much unusual about it except the attendance.

#### HERALDING THE RESULT.

Mr. Steele, the Assistant-Secretary, came in at this point to say that it would be another quarter of an hour before the scrutators had completed their work, so there was a walking to and fro, a going upstairs and downstairs, until three



PROFESSOR JAMES DEWAR, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.

minutes past 5, when Professor Miller Thomson came into the room and handed the list to the President, who said simply, "The list as proposed by the Council has been accepted by the Society." There was very hearty applause at this; but Professor Ramsay's side had their opportunity when Mr. Cassal rose and asked the President to give the numbers accorded to each candidate. A wave of applause greeted this request, and the older Ex-Presidents, such as Sir F. Abel, Dr. Odling, and Dr. Russell, prompted Mr. Harcourt to the effect that there was no precedent for such a course. For the moment it seemed that Mr. Cassal would not have his way, but

#### MR. CASSAL IS A GOOD FIGHTER.

He strongly insisted that there should be a vote of the meeting on the point, and a vote there was, with the result

that he had an overwhelming majority in favour of his suggestion. Then came the difficulty. Dr. Wynne, one of the scrutators, said that they could not give exact numbers, because they had found some of the voting-papers were not marked as required by the by-laws. Some of them had Professor Dewar's name marked out and no other suggested; others had Professor Ramsay's name written, as required, but Professor Dewar's was not erased, and the scrutators could not agree as to what should be done with these. He thought they were about equal, but Professor Collie did not think so, and there was a very pretty little interchange of opinion on the platform between the President, Professor Thomson, and the scrutators, the effect of which was to put the members present quite in a muddled condition. Ultimately the voice of Mr. Otto Hehner was heard above the din, "Have you counted them both ways?" at which there



PROFESSOR WILLIAM RAMSAY, PH.D., F.R.S.

was some hearty laughter. The President then explained that the question did not really stand on that point, and he suggested that the vote should be allowed to remain as recorded. Mr. M. M. P. Muir then asked if either gentleman had obtained a majority of the votes of the Fellows present, when the President declared that as the paper as given in was signed by both scrutators it was final. It was according to the by-laws, and should be adhered to.

#### WAS THE MAJORITY SMALL?

Dr. Teed then asked if the scrutators could give the meeting the number of votes cast for Professor Dewar and for Professor Ramsay, and the number of voting-papers which were doubtful; and Mr. Cassal added that the Fellows ought to know if these doubtful votes had been invalidated, and he should like to ask Professor Collie if he was satisfied with the vote as recorded. The President responded that "satisfied" was an ambiguous word to use—whereat there was great laughter—and said that Professor Collie's side was defeated. He added that as Professor Collie had signed the return he was assured that it was a correct return. By this time the fact was brought out that the disputed votes did not affect the return—viz., that Professor Dewar had a majority whether they were counted or not.

#### DID THE SCRUTATORS AGREE?

Mr. Bevan, however, said there seemed to be a strong difference of opinion between the scrutators, and he should like to get at the truth of the matter. Mr. Cassal claimed his right, considering the vote of the meeting, to have the numbers recorded for each candidate; and Mr. Hehner supported that view by saying that the vote of the meeting was to get the numbers *anyway*. Once more the scrutators and the President conferred, after which the President declared there was a serious difficulty in the way of giving the



numbers because the scrutators had not got them, and the process of recounting would be too long to wait for. Moreover, he submitted that the scrutators were agreed that Professor Dewar had the majority. Mr. Cassal then got up, and in stentorian tones wished to enter his protest that the election was null and void; but the President replied to that, that the record handed to him was according to by-law, and he declared the meeting closed and left the chair. This was at 5.20 P.M., and although the matter might be considered ended so far as that meeting was concerned, few who left the House could have imagined that it would end there. Returning to the other proceedings, we note that the first business after the ballot was opened was the presentation of

#### THE LONGSTAFF MEDAL,

which the Council had awarded to Professor Wm. Ramsay, F.R.S., for his share in the discovery of argon and the individual discovery of helium. It is a gold medal awarded triennially, as we have previously stated, and the President presented it to Professor Ramsay with pretty compliments, which the recipient acknowledged by saying that he would regard the medal as an incentive to further work. This little function was the occasion of an all-round demonstration of applause. Next in order was

#### THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Harcourt is not ambitious in that direction. Last year he hit out a new path by telling the members what the Council had done during the year. On this occasion he tried the same, but so far followed his predecessors by dovetailing with the Executive statement some views in regard to the idea as to whether the changes which occur in matter are identical or not. We are accustomed to say, *e.g.*, that the solution of magnesia in hydrochloric acid is a chemical change, but that the solution of salt in water is not so. He maintained that such changes as these are of the same nature, and are simply molecular changes, the precise nature of which they might not know. In fact, the whole tendency of the short discussion on the topic was to show that chemists have been much too ready to describe phenomena essentially alike under different groups. For instance, when hydrogen and oxygen interact there is great evolution of heat, and steam is formed; second, when the steam liquefies into water, further heat is evolved, and third, when the water solidifies into ice, heat is again evolved, so that the three changes are identical, and might be considered as merely a polymerisation of the molecules. Mr. Harcourt discussed briefly the theory of solution, his opinion leaning towards the hydrate side; from that he went on to speak again of dissociation and decomposition, and graphically put it that a journey is the same whether we take a single or a return ticket for it. Dissociation is the return ticket, and decomposition the single. When we heat calcium carbonate we call the effect dissociation, because the carbonic oxide and calcium oxide spontaneously re-unite when the heat is withdrawn, but when copper carbonate is heated we call that decomposition because the oxide and gas do not reunite so readily. So also we call the splitting up of ammonium chloride dissociation, but if Mr. Brereton Baker's experiments are corroborated, which show that the reunion does take place in absence of water, then we must call that decomposition. Mr. Harcourt believed that as synthesis advanced the number of irresistible compounds would become less. He then referred to the change in the Society during the year. The deaths, removals, and registrations reduced the list by 76, but as 130 new Fellows were elected, and seven restored during the year, the total membership stands to-day at 2,080, exclusive of 27 honorary foreign members. During the year 120 papers had been printed in the Society's *Journal*, and 56 in the *Proceedings*, and the progress in this editorial department was quite marked. On the motion of Dr. Odling, seconded by Dr. E. Frankland, a vote of thanks was accorded to the President for his services, and he was requested to allow his address to be printed.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Professor Thorpe, the Treasurer, then submitted his financial statement. This showed receipts of 4,134*l.* from subscriptions, 702*l.* from sales, &c. of *Journal*, 415*l.* from interest, and 55*l.* from other sources. The expenses during the year amounted to 78*l.* more than the income, but as the

expenses included 336*l.* on account of the jubilee held more than five years ago, it can scarcely be said that the Society has outrun the constable. Moreover, there was an item of 464*l.* for a general index of the Society's *Journal*, which is being compiled as a Society's jubilee memorial. The cost of the production of the *Journal* during the year was 3,089*l.* The proceedings cost 237*l.*, the library 355*l.*, house expenses 199*l.*, and there were various other items, including assistant-secretary's salary, and an annuity to his predecessor, but, with the exception of what has already been stated, there was nothing exceptional in the expenses account. The total assets of the Society now amount to 15,212*l.*, all of which, saving 1,911*l.*, is invested in excellent securities. Dr. Thorpe did not read the Research Account, which now has investments amounting to 6,945*l.*, a donation of a thousand guineas from Mr. J. J. Tustin having brought it up to that amount. Grants amounting to 308*l.* were made during the year to various investigators, Mr. A. E. Tutton receiving 75*l.*, and the smallest grant being 5*l.* to Mr. R. E. Doran. Dr. Thorpe's statement was interspersed with many casual remarks, and, on the motion of Sir Frederick Abel, it was adopted and the Treasurer thanked. Then followed a series of votes of thanks; an exceedingly amusing one being that accorded to the Secretaries and Officers of the Society, proposed by Dr. Russell, who hesitated to put it, and when Professor Tilden was called on to second it, he amused the Fellows by saying it was not often that a member of the Council was called upon to thank himself, so he proposed to do it as expeditiously as possible, and sat down amidst tumultuous laughter, which was increased when the President said that as the Secretaries were out of the room he ventured to suggest that they had committed the vote in the hands of the old buffers. Dr. Dyer having replied for the Council, the meeting began its wait for the report of the scrutators.

#### THE DINNER.

It is not every year that the Fellows of the Society dine together, but, apparently, to show that differences in regard to by-laws and officers do not affect brotherly love, 150 of the Fellows met together after the annual meeting in the Criterion Restaurant to eat a most excellent dinner. Mr. Vernon Harcourt presided, and he had on his left hand Lord Lister, Dr. Gladstone, Dr. Hicks, Professor M. Foster, Dr. W. J. Russell, Professor Rücker, Mr. Fletcher Moulton, Q.C., Dr. Armstrong, Professor Roberts Austen, and Dr. Messel. On his left were Professor Dewar (President-elect), Mr. Christie (Astronomer Royal), Sir John Evans, Dr. H. Müller, Sir J. Donnelly, Mr. Shelford Bidwell, Dr. Perkin, Mr. W. Crookes, Mr. Walter Hills, Dr. Thomas Stevenson, and Dr. B. Dyer. Professors Meldola, J. M. Thomson, Thorpe, and Dunstan, and Mr. Robert Steele were the chairmen of the spur tables. The pharmaceutical contingent were mostly at Mr. Steele's table, and consisted of Messrs. M. Carteighe, H. S. Wellcome, D. Elliot Howard, A. B. Cooper, John Robbins, W. Martindale, R. Taubman, R. Clay Sudlow, F. B. Power, Ph.D., and Peter Mac Ewan. We have said that the dinner was good; all round it was good. The speaking we could not class similarly. The Queen was honoured in a brief speech and hearty toast; then the Prince of Wales and the rest of that group, which brought from the President the interesting statement that H.R.H. when he was 16 was a pupil of his at Oxford. But H.R.H.'s subsequent career has not shown much evidence of enlightenment from his chemical training. It was Lord Lister who proposed "Prosperity to the Chemical Society." He looked back with gratitude to his pupilage with Thomas Graham, the first President of the Society, and when he said that the chemistry he had learned from him had helped him in formulating the antiseptic treatment—*i.e.*, keeping germs out of wounds—the company managed to work in the cheers which they seemed eager to let off. Mr. Harcourt replied with embarrassment, because he had to be toasted later on in the evening, and the company had forestalled him. Next came Mr. Crookes with "The Learned and Scientific Societies." He was ingenuous, and innocently confessed that he was a stop-gap, as the President-elect should have proposed it, and all the company knew the difficulty there had been to put that on the programme. Moreover, Professor Ramsay was not there. But that did not prevent our most imaginative of chemists from saying some good things about the

good old mother of learned societies, the Royal, and he wandered round to nearly all the societies which were represented at the meeting. It was not our affection for pharmacy which made us think that he said more about the Pharmaceutical Society than about any other; its research laboratory, established two years ago under Professor Dunstan, and now conducted by Professor Collic, was referred to so charmingly that we forgave the inaccuracy of the data, especially as Mr. Crookes conjured up visions of synthetic remedies, and all the syntheses up to a synthetic banquet, with mutton-chops cut from sealed tubes, and beef-steaks from autoclaves. Sir John Evans replied to the toast. Dr. Gladstone gave Professor Michael Foster his opportunity on "The Guests." Now a scientific dinner without Professor Michael Foster is as incomplete as without oysters and York ham. He is funny without being—scientific. He confessed freely that he was once young. On this occasion he told how he was once a Young Blood—a biological Young Blood; but as most of the other young bloods were chemists, they had him elected an F.C.S.; it was easy getting in then, he confessed. These Young Bloods did not start out to reform the universe; they only thought of improving their environment. What this exactly meant we did not gather. Perhaps Professor Foster meant nothing more by it than that the Young Bloods of to-day—the men who cry for Ramsays are the old gang of to-morrow, and at that the company took it with smiles and hearty laughter, until he worked up to Professor Armstrong angry, and then the condition of the diners beggars description. It was a witty speech. We have heard better from the eminent physiologist, but it served the purpose. Dr. W. J. Russell having toasted the President, to which the company as a body rose, and Mr. Harcourt having responded, Dr. Armstrong following gave "The Secretaries," emphasising his respect for Professor J. M. Thomson, and the company, by their cries of "Dunstan," doing "the like" for his colleague. This toast was also risen to. Professor Thomson having replied, the company gradually dispersed.

## Marriage.

**PUCKRIN—MILBURN.**—On March 16, at Brunswick Wesleyan Church, Whitby, by the Rev. W. Griffiths, Superintendent Minister, Thomas E. Puckrin, chemist, to Sarah Selina, youngest daughter of Captain George Milburn, Lloyd's agent Esk Terrace, Whitby.

## Deaths.

**ALFORD.**—On March 17, Mr. Edward Alford, chemist and druggist, Wadebridge, Cornwall. Aged 26.

**COLEBY.**—On March 13, Mr. Frederick Coleby, chemist and druggist, late of Poplar. Aged 46.

**FAIRBURN.**—By the death at Sheffield of Mr. John Fairburn, at the age of 77, there has passed away one who in his day took a prominent share in all kinds of public work. He was born at York, and started life in Sheffield as a law stationer. He subsequently embarked in the lead-mining industry of Derbyshire, and at one time made a great success in that business. The trade, however, collapsed, and the wealth Mr. Fairburn had accumulated he lost. Then he joined Mr. Hornby in business as manufacturers of chemicals at the Don Works, Sheffield. Later on, when he had become the sole proprietor, he acquired the chemical-works at Masboro which had been carried on for many years by the Beatson family. The concern had his active supervision until quite recently. He was a prominent Wesleyan, a guardian of the poor, and a member of the Corporation. He filled the office of Mayor in 1872.

**HALL.**—On March 13, Mr. John Thomas Hall, chemist and druggist, late of Seaforth, near Liverpool. Aged 51.

**HUDSON.**—One of the most promising of the rising surgeons of London, Mr. Charles Elliott Leopold Barton

Hudson, F.R.C.S., died on Monday last, at his residence, 16 Harley Street, and his loss is mourned by a wide circle of friends and students. Mr. Hudson was only in his 35th year. He qualified in 1883 and took his fellowship in 1888. Of late years he has rapidly risen in the estimation of the profession, and was taking a prominent place as a consulting operating surgeon. The *Medical Press*, referring to the untimely death of Mr. Hudson, writes as follows:—Mr. Hudson, whose handsome face was familiar to those who frequent the medical societies, was for some years pathologist and surgical tutor to the Middlesex Hospital, where his earnestness and assiduity gained the affection of his equals and the esteem of his chiefs. It is only a year or two since he was appointed assistant-surgeon to the Middlesex and to the Great Ormond Street hospitals, the duties whereof he discharged with the faithfulness and zeal that characterised his work in all he put his hands to, and his activity was phenomenal. Mr. Hudson did valuable work as Secretary to the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis, and made various noteworthy communications to the medical societies. Even these multifarious employments did not prevent him from acting as surgeon-captain to a Yeomanry Cavalry regiment, and he had for years been one of the most hard-worked members of the staff of the *Lancet*. A chill, caught last autumn in the course of a cycle-ride in the North of England, determined grave symptoms, which, however had recently subsided to such an extent that his ultimate recovery was confidently predicted, but an unexpected relapse resulted in his death. Mr. Hudson was married, and leaves a widow and two children. *Sit leviss terra.*

**MARSHALL.**—On March 25, Mr. John Marshall, Glossop Road, Sheffield. Aged 36. Mr. Marshall was born at Benthams, Yorkshire, and after serving an apprenticeship with a grocer at Accrington he learned the drug-business with a firm at Lewes. In September, 1882, he became assistant with Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, chemist and druggist, Sheffield. Subsequently he travelled for Mr. Newsholme until June, 1888, when he entered the service of Messrs. Hearon, Squire & Francis, of London, as their representative in the Midland and Northern counties. Until two years ago Mr. Marshall enjoyed the best of health, and although since then it has been failing his end came somewhat unexpectedly. He was a man of cheery disposition, kind-hearted, and much respected by all who knew him. He leaves a widow and one child, having buried one a few weeks ago.

**NAFTEL.**—A letter from Monte Carlo informs us of the death, on March 19, of Mr. Hannibal Sheppard NafTEL, who for the past nineteen years had been senior English as-istant



at the Pharmacie Anglaise, Monte Carlo. Mr. NafTEL was taken suddenly ill with a chill on the Monday previously, and died four days later. He was the best-known English chemist on the Riviera, and was held in deserved esteem both by his employer and by all with whom he came into contact. At one time he was in the habit of moving for the summer



season to Vichy, and later he spent five summers with Mr. P. Folliet at the English pharmacy in Aix les Bains. But since 1891 he remained all the year round at Monte Carlo. He and his wife were constantly with the late Mr. S. M. Burroughs in his fatal illness, and he had for some years been an occasional contributor to this journal. The work at such a place as Monte Carlo is of a very trying nature, and we are told that during at least three months of each winter season Mr. Naftel was never left undisturbed for an entire night. This, no doubt, contributed to the breaking-up of his constitution which had evidently begun during the last twelve months. He will be widely regretted by many chemists who are now settled in England after working abroad. Mr. Naftel was buried on Sunday morning near Mr. Burroughs's grave in the cemetery there. Most of the leading pharmacists of the Riviera were present at the funeral. Mr. Naftel (writes our Jersey correspondent) was the second son of the late Mr. Thomas Pradon Naftel, chemist, of the States' Arcade, Guernsey. He was educated in Guernsey, and afterwards was apprenticed as a chemist to his father; but when the business was transferred to Messrs. Mellish & Son he went abroad, and became associated with the English pharmacy at Monte Carlo. Mr. Naftel was 40 years of age, and leaves a widow, but no children.

**ROPER.**—On March 23, Mr. Richard Roper, chemist and druggist, High Street, Dunmow, Essex. Aged 61. The deceased died shortly after taking a dose of "chloronette"—a mixture of tincture of chloroform and morphia, which he took to relieve palpitation of the heart.

**THOMAS.**—On March 25, at Chester, from influenza, Mr. J. H. Thomas, chemist and druggist, Hampton, Surrey.

**TYRER.**—Arthur John Gladstone Tyrer, the son of Mr. Thos. Tyrer, who recently lost his life under such tragic circumstances at Marburg, had just completed his twentieth year. He was educated at the Anglo-German School at Brixton, the City of London School, and Finsbury Technical



College. He had been a student at Marburg University since October, 1896, and worked under Professor E. Schmidt at alkaloidal chemistry. Young Mr. Tyrer, who was much liked by his fellow-students, and the soul of a little "International" eoterie of students who daily dined together, was devoted to physical exercise, as well as to study, and took a prominent part in football and other athletics. As we go to press we learn that the body has been recovered, and will be interred on its arrival in England.

**OXY-CAMPHOR.**—A patent has been granted in Germany to the Dyeworks Meister, Lueius & Brüning, Höchst-on-Main, for the preparation of oxy-camphor.

## Personalities.

**MR. J. J. MATTHIAS**, chemist, of 238 High Street, Lewisham, has been elected an overseer of the poor for the parish of Lewisham.

**MR. WILLIAM MARTINDALE**, of 10 New Cavendish Street, W., was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society at the last meeting, and was admitted at this week's meeting.

**MR. HUGH JONES**, chemist, of Blaenau Festiniog, North Wales, has been presented with a silver pencil-case by his fellow-members of the Tradesmen's Club, as a small recognition of his services as secretary.

A VERY interesting collection of trophies from Benin is now on view at the Portsmouth Museum. They were sent, home to Mr. C. Moorshead, chemist, High Street, by his son, who is assistant-paymaster of H.M.S. *Theseus*.

**MR. W. T. OWBRIDGE**, the Sheriff of Hull, has contributed 250*l.* towards the foundation of a Nurses' Home in Hull as a memorial of the Queen's sixtieth year. The institution was suggested by Sir James Rockitt, who offered 500*l.* and an annual subscription of twenty-five guineas.

A NUMBER of members of the Plymouth Chemists' Association united to give a parting present to Mr. E. A. Hodge, who had been the junior delegate to the senior association, on his departure for South Africa. The present took the suggestive form of a handsome six-chambered silver-plated revolver with an address.

## Business Changes.

*Notices of changes in the retail trade, and opening of new businesses, are inserted in this section, free of charge, if properly authenticated.*

**MR. CHAS. R. STEDMAN**, of Tunbridge Wells, is opening a new pharmacy at the West Marina, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

**MR. EMIL MÜHLBACHER** has removed from 54 Bow Lane Cheapside, to 55 and 56 Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.

**MR. J. ANLEY**, formerly of Library Place, but now of New Street, St. Helier, Jersey, C.I., is removing to King Street.

**MR. J. E. TURNER**, chemist and druggist, of London Street, Basingstoke, has opened a branch shop in Church Street, Basingstoke.

**MR. HOBLYN**, who lately disposed of his business in South Street, Exeter, is opening a pharmacy close to the Technical Schools, in Tavistock Road, Plymouth.

**MR. E. E. ROWLAND** has purchased from Mr. A. H. Baldwin the chemist and druggists' business formerly carried on by Messrs J. P. Boyce & Co. at 40 Peaseod Street, Windsor.

**MR. DAVID LISTER**, of Kirkliston, has purchased from Messrs. F. Rae & Co., the business lately carried on by them at South Queensferry. Mr. Lister will carry on both businesses.

**MESSRS. G. B. KENT & SONS** are introducing a tooth-brush to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee. Diamond jubilees are nothing new to this firm. They are celebrating their second, this being the 120th anniversary of the establishment of their house, which has been carried on all the time in direct descent from father to son.

A **NUISANCE**.—Last week at the Cork Quarter Sessions Mr. James Selkirk, pharmaceutical chemist, Cork, applied for an injunction against a livery-stable keeper to recover damages for nuisance caused by the defendant carrying on business in premises from which offensive smells and noises were emitted to the injury of the plaintiff's trade. After a lengthened hearing the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff as regards the noise, and awarded sixpence damages on the score of foul odours from the stables. An injunction was granted on the former count, and judgment entered on the latter finding.

## New Companies and Company News.

**PAYNE'S PATENT JELLY COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To enter into an agreement with Jacob H. Payne, M.P.S., and John H. Blunt, chemists, of 16 St. Andrews Street, Northampton, for the purchase of the invention or preparation known as "Payne's Patent Table-jelly" and the Patent No. 8,566 of 1896, and to carry on the business of manufacturing chemists.

**MEADOWCROFT & Co. (LIMITED).**—Capital 15,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at the Stanley Works, Pimhole, Bury, Lancs, by John Hopkinson and James Clegg, as "J. Meadowcroft & Co.," and to carry on the business of preserve and jam manufacturers, drysalts, sugar-boilers, spice-grinders, &c. The first directors are Jesse Meadowcroft, John Hopkinson, James Clegg, and Liley Piekles.

**ANTIFERMENTINE (LIMITED).**—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To enter into an agreement with Wm. W. Chase, and to manufacture, sell, and deal in "Antifermentine," for the preservation of fruit and other vegetable and animal food-stuffs. The first directors are W. W. Chase, F. J. Rebman, U. Ciantar, and J. G. Morris. Registered office, c/o the Rebman Publishing Company (Limited), 11 Adam Street, Strand, W.C.

**WILLIAMS'S DRUG STORES (LIMITED).**—Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemist, druggist, and patent-medicine vendor carried on at 43 Norland Road, Notting Hill, W., as "Williams's Drug Stores." The first subscribers are:—James Williams, 43 Norland Road, Notting Hill, W., chemist (494 shares); Mrs. J. Barrett, M. J. Barrett, and H. Barrett, hotel manager, of 3 Beaumont Street, Notting Hill, W.; J. Uncles, 93 Tunis Road, Shepherd's Bush, W., electrician; G. E. Phillips, 9 High Street, Marylebone, chemist; D. L. Evans, 40 High Street, Tunbridge Wells, tailor (1 share each). Registered without articles of association.

**GREGORY & WRENN (LIMITED).**—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 4,000 6*l.* per cent. cumulative preference, 5,000 ordinary, and 1,000 deferred shares of 1*l.* each. Objects: To acquire the businesses of chemists, druggists, perfumers, drysalts, &c., carried on at 15 East Street and 22 Bridge Street, Taunton; 19 South Street, Wellington; and Bow Street, Langport, all in Somerset, as "Gregory & Wrenn." The first subscribers (each with one share) are:—Wm. A. Wrenn, 15 East Street, Taunton, chemist; Samuel B. White, 19 South Street, Wellington, chemist; Chas. Nicholls, Bow Street, Langport, chemist; John C. Sargent, 28 Park Street, Taunton, chemist; Chas. L. Davies, 1 Lombard Court, E.C., accountant; John W. M. Baugh, 22 Bridge Street, Taunton, chemist; Chas. B. Clarke, 1 Hainault Street, Taunton. The first directors are the first two signatories.

**JAMES EGGO & Co. (LIMITED).**—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire, take over, and carry on the business of a manufacturing chemist, wholesale and retail chemist and druggist, drysalts, and oil and colour man, carried on by James Eggo, at 383 Stretford Road, Manchester. The first subscribers (each with one share) are:—R. McMeekin, Park View, Queen's Park, Manchester, chemist's assistant; James Eggo, 383 Stretford Road, Manchester, manufacturing chemist; T. Witherspoon, 18 Augustus Street, Manchester, chemist's assistant; Joseph Bell, 113 London Road, Manchester, chemist; John H. Milestone, 21 High Street, Hull, merchant; James Walker, 676 Ashton Old Road, Manchester, grocer; Wm. G. Blackham, 144 Hill Top, West Bromwich, assistant; Arthur B. Slack, 96 Hill Top, West Bromwich, drug-merchant. The first directors are James Eggo, John H. Milestone, and Robert McMeekin.

**SAMUEL GIBSON & Co. (LIMITED) BELFAST** [registered in Ireland].—Capital 10,000*l.* Objects: To acquire and carry on as chemists and druggists the following businesses: Samuel Gibson's Drug Stores, Mill Street; John H. Shaw's Drug Stores, Ballymaearett; James A. Campbell's Drug Stores, York Street; W. H. Bell's Drug Stores, Peter's Hill;

the Northern Drug Stores, Mountpottinger; the Exchange Drug Stores, Donegal Street. The company propose to open new branches in the city and the suburbs as opportunities may arise. They have taken powers to carry on the mineral-water trade. The first subscribers are:—Samuel Gibson, chemist and druggist; W. M. James Gibson, chemist and druggist; John H. Shaw, chemist and druggist; W. H. Bell, pharmaceutical chemist; A. O'Shea, pharmaceutical chemist; William Shaw, chemist and druggist; James Montgomery, chemist and druggist. Mr. John H. Shaw is to be managing director, and Messrs. Samuel Gibson and William James Gibson are on the board.

**BOOTS, CASH CHEMISTS (WESTERN) (LIMITED).**—Capital 160,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects:—To acquire, take over, and carry on the business of retail chemists and druggists, drug-merchants, stationers, booksellers, artists' colourmen, picture-frame makers, and general storekeepers, carried on by Boot's Pure Drug Company (Limited), at Manchester, Liverpool, Warrington, Southport, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Wednesbury, Walsall, West Bromwich, Coventry, Rugby, Leamington, Cheltenham, Redditch, Gloucester, Bath, Bristol, Taunton, Macclesfield, Stafford, Chester, Swansea, Llanelli, Newport (Mon.), Pontypridd, Jersey, and elsewhere, and to enter into agreements with the said company and with Jesse Boot. The first subscribers (each with one share) are:—Jesse Boot, Nottingham, wholesale druggist; Albert Thompson, West Bridgford, Notts, manufacturing chemist; Edwin S. Waring, Sneinton, Notts, chemist; Thomas F. Harvey, Beeston, chemist; Henry Jackson, Bedford, chemist; Charles W. Harrison, Beeston, chemist; Alexander L. Mitne, Nottingham, Secretary of Boots (Limited). Registered office, Island Street, Nottingham.

**LEWIS & BURROWS (LIMITED).**—The dividend declared by this company was 4 per cent. on the preference shares (not 3 per cent., as stated in our report last week).

**TOWER TEA (LIMITED).**—Dividend warrants for the half-year ended March 31, 1897, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the preference shares have been posted.

**SPRATT'S PATENT (LIMITED).**—The eleventh annual ordinary general meeting of this company was held on March 25, Mr. G. Beetham Batchelor (Chairman) presiding. In moving the adoption of the report, the Chairman said the business, for the third year in succession, had produced a dividend of 12½ per cent., after a period of five years of 10 per cent. That was after applying 4,000*l.* again to reserve. He commented on the items in the report, and mentioned the return from the Arctic regions of the supplies sent out to Dr. Nansen and the *Fram*. A portion of the returned stores had come into their hands—they were navy biscuits and cod-liver oil dogcakes. They had heard many expressions of opinion that they showed extraordinary care and perfection of manufacture, and also of packing, for they had been returned to them in as perfect a condition as they were sent out three and a half years ago. Mr. Hicks moved an amendment to the Chairman's motion, one object of which was to unseat Messrs. Jillard and Kingzett from the board of directors. This was defeated on a show of hands, and afterwards by a poll.

**THE CASTNER-KELLNER ALKALI COMPANY (LIMITED).**—The report of the directors of the Castner-Kellner Alkali Company (Limited) for 1896 states that the installation of plant for 1,000 h.p. has been practically completed, and that a portion of plant has been recently put into work with satisfactory results. The working of the plant will be extended rapidly and concurrently with the training of the necessary staff of workpeople, and in a short time the products of the first installation will be ready for the market. The buildings which have been erected cover an area of upwards of 2½ acres. The total expenditure to date of report has been 70,000*l.* exclusive of 5,500*l.* paid for 46 acres of freehold land. The directors have determined to lay down a second installation of 1,000 h.p., in consequence of the discovery that the Castner-Kellner process was capable of realising even greater results in the production of caustic potash than of caustic soda. In order to test this statement, a large portion of the buildings for the second installation is erected, and it is expected that this will be at work this year. A call of 3*s.* 6*d.* per share has been made.



## Proprietary Articles Trade Association.

### ANNUAL MEETING.

THE first annual meeting of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association was held on Wednesday at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street. Mr. William Jones (Birmingham) presided over the business proceedings. There were between eighty and one hundred representatives of the drug, grocery, and photographic trades present.

Mr. Jones said he had been elected by the Council as President to represent the retailers, and such was the pressure put upon him that he could not get out of it. It appeared that it had been thought best that the Chairman should retire every year, and that the President should represent in turn the manufacturers, the wholesale, and the retail sections. They had had Presidents representing the manufacturers and wholesale, and it now fell to him to represent the retail section to the best of his ability. (Hear, hear.)

The Secretary then read the annual report of the Association.

The report claimed that the first year of its existence had been one of very substantial progress. In July, 1896, it was agreed to invite the proprietors to combine and require all direct purchasers of their goods to sign an agreement undertaking to maintain the various wholesale and retail prices fixed upon all the articles appearing in the protected list, and to withhold supplies of the whole list from any firm named by the Association as cutting any one of the articles. This agreement was signed by every prominent wholesale house in the country, and also by the large majority of direct buyers. The full list of protected articles is given in the report together with the names of forty manufacturers and seventeen wholesale firms who are members.

The retail section has increased month by month. There are now 2,060 members of this section. The report proceeds: The most strenuous opposition was offered the movement by a few of the large cutting dealers. Nothing has been left undone by our opponents which was in any way calculated to wreck the Association, and the fact that in spite of such determined opposition the Association is enabled to report such a successful first year's work is exceedingly gratifying. The feeling of the retail drug-trade, as tested by the numerous meetings held in London and the country, is overwhelmingly in our favour. Meetings have been held by the Association in Bristol, Plymouth, Exeter, Cambridge, Nottingham, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Sheffield, Cardiff, Swansea, Brixton, South Kensington, Liverpool, Manchester, Stoke, Newcastle, Sunderland, Glasgow, Dumfries, Leicester, Grimsby, and Hull. The great majority of these meetings passed unanimous resolutions in support of our movement, and in no meeting has there been anything but an insignificant opposition. During the Chemists' Exhibition, one of the largest meetings of the trade ever held took place, and the meeting was enthusiastic and unanimous in its support. The only Association at which an adverse vote was passed was that at Glasgow, but at a meeting of the retail chemists of that city held a few weeks later, it was decided by an overwhelming majority to support us. A list of local secretaries of the Association was appended, and it was stated that Mr. William Johnston, Ph.C., of Brixton, had been appointed assistant secretary and canvasser, and as a result of his efforts in London the P.A.T.A. had now nearly 400 members in the metropolis.

In regard to the grocery trade, the Council regretted that they could not report such satisfactory progress as in other departments. A long account of the negotiations between the P.A.T.A. and the Grocers' Federation was added to show that the delay was in no way to be attributed to the Executive of the former body.

The Association had been fortunate in securing the assistance of Mr. John Williams, the Chairman of the Manchester Grocers' Association, and also of the Northern Grocers' Council. This gentleman will doubtless be enabled to facilitate further negotiations with the Grocers' Federation. Failing them, no time will be lost in appealing direct to the retail grocers of the kingdom.

The steps taken to form a Photographic Dealers' branch of the Association were noted. Members of this branch are now

being enrolled, and they will be called together in the immediate future to decide the lines upon which the new branch is to work.

The report concluded with an appeal to members to work with might and main to increase their numbers. The Association is already a force to be reckoned with, and nothing but the adhesion of a large majority of the trade is needed to ensure its complete and permanent success.

### PROPRIETARY ARTICLES TRADE ASSOCIATION. FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1896.

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Donations .. ..	122	12 0	Printing and stationery ..	64	18 10
Wholesale section ..	84	0 0	Postage .. ..	33	5 0
Manufacturers' section ..	183	15 0	Salaries and wages ..	192	16 0
Retail .. ..	285	13 5	Office furniture ..	29	8 5
Interest .. ..	1	8 3	Rooms for meetings ..	7	13 0
			Rent .. ..	41	18 0
			Secretary, travelling ex-		
			penses .. ..	53	6 3
			Advertising and extra		
			copies of <i>Record</i> ..	88	6 7
			Subscriptions to <i>Record</i> ..	66	5 0
			Exhibition expenses ..	37	6 8
			Sundries .. ..	8	14 6
			Balance .. ..	52	10 5
	£677	8 8		£677	8 8

Audited and found correct,

(Signed) ALBERT COOPER,  
FRED. WM. POWELL.

The Chairman, on rising to move the adoption of the report, said he was glad to be able to congratulate the Association. It was considered that the offices of President and other officials, except the Secretary and Treasurer, should rotate from time to time, and he felt it an honour to have been elected a representative, however unworthy, of the retail trade as their President for the first year. The Association was getting to be a power throughout the country, but what they wanted was larger numbers, and that could be done if the various representatives throughout the country would establish local organisations, and, as in the city of Birmingham, a trade committee for the discussion of any questions of importance which might arise.

Mr. Barratt (Leamington) seconded. He thought the report presented to them was eminently satisfactory to every member of the P.A.T.A. He would rather have seen a greater number of the retail section as members of the Association. The growth of the Association to 2,000 members in one year was certainly more than satisfactory—(hear, hear)—and it might grow even beyond its present limits if it was supported by the powers that represented them at Bloomsbury Square. They had not yet that sympathy from the Pharmaceutical Society in trade matters that they had a right to expect. Chemists could not live by examinations. Examinations and education were very good things, but after being educated they had to live, and unless trade matters were looked after and studied more, chemists would have to consider whether the subscription they sent to the Pharmaceutical Society had not better be devoted to a trade association independent from them. The powers at Bloomsbury Square were making increased claims upon them for the Benevolent Fund; but what had they to give when they had their trade cut away from them by the very apathy of the Pharmaceutical Council? There was nothing that stood in their way at the present moment more than the fact that there were certain gentlemen—leading lights in pharmacy, some of them—who would not allow their preparations to be put on the list. Then when they went to a gentleman who was not a chemist and said, "Put your preparation on the list," he replied, "Have you got your leaders to put theirs on? If not, why not? and if they cannot see their way to put theirs on, why ask me?" They should bring pressure to bear on these gentlemen; he would not mention the names—they were well known. They must put their preparations on the list, and if they would not, the members of that Association must put up their own, and force their own—and they had the influence to do it.

This Association would go on growing, and they intended to have their representative on the Pharmaceutical Council to look after their interests there. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman then invited discussion, but asked those who took part in it to bear in mind that they were present to consider the position of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association and its interests, and should not enter into a general attack on the Pharmaceutical Society. He was quite sure that that Society was doing what it was able to do, but it was quite as well, he thought, that they should have another association. He was a member of the old Chemists' Trade Association, and he was very sorry when that Association died out, and he hoped that this Association had risen to take its place, and would be able to take up questions that the Pharmaceutical Society could hardly take up.

Mr. R. A. Robinson, L.C.C. (Brompton), said he wondered why every chemist in the country had not joined the Association. He had heard some of his friends doubt whether they ought to join, but it appeared to him that they were perfectly within their rights in combining to defend their interests. No one could say chemists expected an exorbitant profit, and it seemed to him that the time had come when the proprietors of these preparations who had not joined the Association would find it worth their while to reconsider their position. It was far better to rely upon a large number of distributors (chemists and others) all over the country, and give them a fair profit, than to rely upon a large order from a store or from a firm who would just as soon drop a preparation as take it up. It was quite clear to him that, as the membership grew, the manufacturers and owners of proprietary articles would more readily come in and join this Association. Neither did he despair of the time coming when the gentlemen whom Mr. Barratt had mentioned would be ready to join the P.A.T.A. They only wanted to be assured that they were not going to throw a valuable position away, and that they would be equally well supported by joining the Association as by remaining outside. There was not a very great profit to the retailer, and they must be content with 10, 15, or 25 per cent., which, on the small-priced articles they deal in, was by no means excessive. He felt that they were on right and safe lines, and that there was a period of great prosperity before this Association. (Cheers.)

Mr. Brandreth (Birkenhead) claimed that there was no man who had been more earnest in pressing upon his directors the necessity of a living profit, and as a result of his determination Homoeo was last February put on the list. The P.A.T.A. had two thousand members, but there ought to be eight thousand. There ought to be a directory of those who were members, and those who were should get a special bonus. It was the honest man they wanted to protect, because the dishonest man would not care a rap if he got 75 per cent.; he would substitute anyhow. He agreed with the Chairman in his suggestion that with the view to increase their numbers a certain elasticity should be aimed at.

Mr. Glyn-Jones said the Council met upstairs that morning, and several important developments were decided upon. First of all, it was agreed to alter the constitution of the Executive Committee, to increase it for certain reasons. Definite steps were being taken to organise amongst grocers and photographic dealers, and it was consequently thought that instead of having a Council of thirty manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers, they should increase it by nine; that the photographic-trade branch should be more self-governing; should appoint its own committees with the exception of finance, make its own rules and regulations, and be given representation upon the Executive. The Council suggested a meeting next week of the photographic section so as to decide the lines of working. Then, again, with regard to the grocers, that was an important matter. As they knew, there were several proprietary articles upon their list more of which were distributed by grocers than chemists; and there was so much overlapping that it was impossible to draw a hard-and-fast line. It had been considered fitting that the earliest possible steps should be taken to form a separate list of grocers' articles. The matter would have to be faced in a broad spirit, and he would point out that 10 to 15 per cent. on articles of daily consumption would be considered an ample profit. They had an assurance from the

Grocers' Federation of hearty sympathy with the movement, and all that was now necessary was to satisfy them as to the legality of that movement. (Hear, hear.) With that view steps had been taken to obtain the opinion of Sir Edward Clarke. The speaker next alluded to the constitution of the Executive, and remarked that in future they must look to support from their local organisations which had helped them in the past. The condition of organisation in London was a reproach when compared with such towns as Birmingham and Plymouth. The P.A.T.A. had a right to complain of those who edged behind the Pharmaceutical Society, and did not assist. If Mr. Carteghe could not support them on the Pharmaceutical Council there was no reason why Dinneford & Co. should not support the P.A.T.A., and the same remark applied to Mr. Savory, of Savory & Moore. He objected to this sheltering behind mock professional dignity; to maintain dignity it was necessary that chemists should be decently comfortable in their business.

Mr. Wakefield (Birmingham) mentioned that his firm had refused to deal with a firm of manufacturers who had declined to join the P.A.T.A. For the first time in seven years the representative of that firm left his place without an order, and as he had been doing a business of something like 1,200*l.* a year with them, it struck him that they would think twice before they held to their position of perfect neutrality. They must recognise those who were their friends and those who were their enemies.

Mr. Gadd (of Messrs. Evans, Gadd & Co., Exeter) said as representing the wholesale trade his firm joined the Association from the very first. When they did so they spelt "self" in capital letters, and as long as they did not carry that principle too far they were quite right in doing so. If the retail trade suffered by "cutting," the wholesale trade suffered more; and he could not see how any wholesale firm could think it worth while to remain outside the P.A.T.A.

The report was then adopted unanimously. A vote of thanks was passed to the officers of the Association, and especially to Mr. Glyn-Jones. A vote of thanks was also passed to the Chairman.

#### RETAIL SECTION.

Previous to the annual meeting, the retail section, and afterwards the Council of the P.A.T.A., held preliminary meetings at the office of the Association. At the retail-section meeting all the members were present. Mr. W. R. Barnes was elected Chairman of this section. The Secretary stated that the Executive Committee would recommend to the Council that a retail member should be appointed a President for the present year, as they had already had a member of the manufacturer's section as well as of the wholesale section holding that office in the past. The meeting decided to nominate Mr. W. Jones, of Birmingham, for President, and Mr. Herbert W. Seely as the retailers' Vice-President. It was also decided to nominate Messrs. A. Cooper and W. R. Barnes, the London members of the section, to act as the retailers' representatives upon the Executive Committee of the Association. A resolution was unanimously passed requesting the Secretary to write to the various local Associations who were at present supporting the P.A.T.A. requesting them to thoroughly organise the work of the P.A.T.A. in their respective districts; that, where possible, a special committee of the Associations be appointed; and that the whole trades in the districts should be thoroughly canvassed. The meeting also unanimously decided that the Secretary should write to all candidates at the next election of the Pharmaceutical Council requesting their views upon the P.A.T.A. movement for publication to members of the Association, and that the members of the P.A.T.A. be urged to support until those candidates whose replies were considered satisfactory.

#### COUNCIL MEETING.

The first meeting of the newly-elected Council was held on Wednesday, March 31, at Anderton's Hotel. Mr. G. R. Barclay took the chair, and read a letter from Mr. John Thompson, in which that gentleman regretted his inability to be present, owing to an urgent engagement elsewhere. On the motion of Mr. Hall (Hall's coca-wine), Mr. W. Jones, Chairman of the Birmingham Chemists' Trade Committee, was elected President for the forthcoming year. Mr. Jones



accepted the office, saying he looked upon it rather as a compliment to the city he represented than to himself.

The remaining officers of the Association were elected as follows:—Vice-Presidents, Mr. H. J. Hall (Hall's coea-wine), Mr. Tebbutt (W. Sutton & Co.), and Mr. H. W. Seely (Secretary of the Halifax Chemists' Association); Treasurer, Mr. G. R. Barelay.

The Council then read and considered the report to be submitted to the annual meeting.

## Bankruptcies and Failures.

*Re* HENRY RAMM PLATTIN, Norwich Street, Fakenham Norfolk, Chemist and Druggist.

ACCOUNTS have been filed under this failure showing gross liabilities 1,058*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*, of which, however, only 390*l.* is due to unsecured creditors. The assets consist of stock-in-trade (cost 60*l.*), 25*l.*; trade-fixtures, fittings, utensils, &c., 30*l.*; furniture, 40*l.*; other property, 6*l.* 10*s.*; book-debts, good, 29*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*; doubtful and bad, estimated to produce 15*s.*—making an estimated total of 131*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, less 9*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* for preferential claims. The unsecured trade creditors are:—

	£	s	d.
Smith & Sons, Norwich .. .. .	25	14	9
Southall & Co., Birmingham .. .	18	0	0

*Re* JOHN THOMAS JONES, 51 Buttermarket Street, Warrington, Drysalter and Wholesale Druggist.

THE public examination of this debtor took place at the Warrington Bankruptcy Court on March 26. The statement disclosed liabilities amounting to 255*l.*, and assets estimated to produce 6*l.* 19*s.* The debtor commenced business in 1885, and since March, 1891, had carried on business by himself. At the latter date he had a capital of about 40*l.* He had not kept a cash-book or creditor's ledger. He considered that his wife's illness cost him at least 50*l.* He had paid 50*l.* in law costs, and had lost money by bad debts. He first became aware that he could not pay his debts as they became due at Christmas, 1895, and he admitted that he had contracted debts since then, which are still owing.

## Gazette.

### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Fletcher, H. G., and Fletcher, A., under the style of Fletcher Brothers, Ripley, Derbyshire, mineral-water manufacturers.

Humphrey, R. C., and Milner, H. R., under the style of Humphrey & Milner, Gloucester and Newent, chemists and druggists.

Spendiff, G., and Spendiff, F. W., under the style of Spendiff Brothers, Faversham, mineral-water manufacturers.

## Deed of Arrangement.

Nicholson, Elizabeth (widow), trading as "J. J. Nicholson & Co.," 107 High Street West, and residing at 33 Argyle Square, Sunderland, chemist and druggist. Trustee, Robert A. Brown, Sunderland, C.A. Dated, March 24; filed, March 30. Liabilities unsecured, 1,003*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*; estimated net assets, 1,037*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s	d.
Barron, Harveys & Co., London .. .	10	0	0
Bourne, Johnson & Latimer, London..	52	0	0
Brough, J., New Sealham .. .	450	0	0
Coates, J., & Sons, Sunderland..	15	0	0
Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool .. .	58	0	0
Foulston, W. L., & Co., Hull .. .	17	0	0
Harrison, W. B., Sunderland .. .	45	0	0
Hart, J., & Son, London .. .	14	0	0
Ismay, J., & Sons, Newcastle-on-Tyne	110	0	0
Robinson, J. R., Sunderland .. .	11	0	0
Silcox, Cuzner & Co., Hull .. .	15	0	0
Sumner, R., & Co., Liverpool .. .	41	0	0
York Glass Company, York .. .	14	0	0

## Trade-Marks Applied for.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," March 17, 1897.)

"TINABLU"; for perfumed soap. By D. Holmes, M.B. L.R.C.S., 39 Lichfield Road, Aston, Birmingham. 201,022.

"GEE-MOS," and other wording on black-bordered circular label; for shaving paste, which requires no brush, soap, or water. By John Warr, 6 Watford Terrace, New Mills, Derbyshire. 201,614. Essential particulars: the hyphenated word "Gre-mos."

"KONALUTA," facsimile signature, and other wording on circular label and band; for a polishing preparation (in paste) for leather goods. By John Fairbairn, 1 St. Michael's Lane, Alnwiek, chemist and druggist. 198,403. Essential particulars: the word "Konaluta" and the facsimile signature.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," March 24, 1897.)

"FLASHINE"; for insect-powder. By W. Mottram, 146A Queen Victoria Street, London, commission agent. 200,751.

"ZEBRIL"; for chemical substances used for agricultural, veterinary purposes, &c. By John Wood, the Chesnuts, Leigh, Lancs, manufacturer. 202,269.

"ERUKIT" and copy of applicant's signature written across label, with wording; for a toothache-mixture, &c. By G. H. Athey, High Street, Rothbury, pharmaceutical chemist. 201,313. Essential particulars, the word "Erukit" and copy of signature.

Sketch of woman applying ointment to foot; for a chemical substance for use in medicine and pharmacy. By A. H. Mitford, 7 Sloane Street, Middlesex. 201,617.

"KOON"; for chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy. By Chant & Co., 23 Cross Street, Manchester, wholesale druggists. 202,336.

### A COCKNEY ON THE BY-LAWS.

With Apologies to Mr. Rudyard Kipling.

I 'ad an invitation, a week or so ago,  
To 'ear them chaps discussing the Council's new by-law.  
They wants to make the Minor strict 'oigh class—if they can,  
And tax them blokes wot find it 'ard ten pounds for wan exam.  
They fill 'is 'ead with nonsense—such orful blooming rot—  
Which makes 'is crumpet balmy fair, and turns 'is coppers 'ot.  
Them Tory toffs of "The West C.A." are 'unanimus in their plan  
To make the biz so bloomin' fine to make a gawd—their man.  
There was quite an army of 'em—to their credit be it said—  
As woud make it pretty easy for a Pill to get 'is bread.  
But there was Mister Wootton, the Keir 'Ardie of the trade.,  
"No sweating for the men," says 'e, "like them blokes of the  
'ready-made.'"  
And 'e brought 'is ready-rec'ner to show 'em who subscribe,  
As 'ow their golden guinea bobbs up to thirty-five.  
'E was down upon the *Journal*, and, with every good intent,  
Would like to tell the members as 'ow their spool was spent.  
But 'e made but scant impression on Taplin's little band,  
For when the wote was taken each one 'eld up 'is 'and.

[The above was sent to us a day or two after the meeting referred to, but was unfortunately crowded out of our last issue.—ED. C. & D.]

MR. B. KÜHN, St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C., has been requested by the Collie Club to disinfest the dog-boxes at the Crystal Palace Show with chinosol, the antiseptic and deodorant which is growing so steadily in popularity.

*Punch's* cartoon this week represents Mr. Balfour as a druggist behind his counter, with Miss Erin as a customer. "Shure," says the latter, "ye never gave me the Royal Commission elixir that was to do me so much good." "No, my dear," replies Mr. Balfour [a form of addressing clients, we may remark, which pharmacists do not adopt], "there was some mistake in the first prescription. I'll make you up another dose." In front of the counter hangs a showcard of "Dr. Ball's Emerald Pills for Overtaxed People."

GOLD MEDALS 1884-1885-1886-1888.

# "SANITAS" DISINFECTANTS

TRADE  
MARK.**"SANITAS" EUCALYPTUS PREPARATIONS.****Kingzett's Sulphur Candles and Sulphugators,****Kingzett's Drain Testers,****Preserved Peroxide of Hydrogen,****Mercuric Bactericide, Eucalyptus Oils.**

L. G. B. Corrosive Sublimate	} Soluble Pellets.
Pernanganate of Potash	
Carbolic Acid	

"Okol" and "Creocide" Fluids and Powders; Chloride of Zinc; Carbolic Fluids, Powders, Acid, and Soaps; Soluble Carbolyated Creosote; Moth Paper; Weed Destroyer, Sheep Dips, &c.

**THE SANITAS CO., LIM.**  
BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON, E.

## APIOL & STEEL PILLS

*For Female Irregularities, &c.***Price 4/6.**

PROPRIETOR—

**MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON.**

WHOLESALE—

*Edwards, Sanger, Barclay, Sutton, and Butler & Crispe.*

## A NEW SIZE.

ELLIMAN'S **8¹/₂** EMBROCATION

7, 9, 10 per cent. discount upon gross lots, or assorted in general order.

**ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., SLOUGH, ENGLAND.**

### REDUCTION IN PRICE.

**HORA'S**

Howards' Seidlitz Powder.  
English Tartaric Acid.  
Hand-weighed.

**P.B. SEIDLITZ**

PERFECTLY FOLDED

**4/3 per Gross.****POWDERS****47 MINORIES, LONDON.****JOHN MOSS & CO.'S**

## PERFECTED "GALEN" ELASTIC CAPSULES.

Elegant in appearance and shape. Free from taste or smell. Do not pit. Readily soluble. Quite full. Contents pure and of the highest quality.

**IN BULK OR BOXES.**

Customer's own Name and Address on Labels if desired.

*Apply for Samples and Prices before Buying elsewhere.***GALEN WORKS, WILSON ST., NEW CROSS ROAD, S.E.**

## ELLIS'S TABLE WATERS

"Well charged with gas, and in every respect of the very best quality for drinking."—  
PERCY F. FRANKLAND, B.Sc., F.C.S.

"Typically Perfect."  
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SOLE ADDRESS—

[1]

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London Agents: W. BEST &amp; SONS, Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square.

### TRADE MARK REGISTRATIONS.

(HOME, FOREIGN, AND COLONIAL.)

**Moderate Inclusive Fees.**

SEARCHES, REPORTS, DESIGNS.

**T. B. BROWNE, Ld., 163, Queen Victoria St., E.C.****HORLICK'S****MALTED MILK**

FOR

**Infants & Invalids.****34 FARRINGDON ROAD, E.C.**

"(1) The preservation of the full aroma, flavour, and pungency of the rhizome.

(2) The highest possible degree of concentration.

(3) Complete solubility of the product in distilled water.

MESSRS. FLETCHER, FLETCHER & CO.'S  
SOLEX GINGER complies with all these requirements.

### THEY WON'T DISCUSS THE FINANCE.

AN amusing feature of the current by-law controversy is the eagerness manifested by our adversaries to escape from the discussion of the financial aspect of the question. Mr. Alderman Deck, the chairman of the Cambridge meeting,



is entitled to the glory of discovering this ingenious method of organising a temporary victory. With all respect to the alderman, we cannot get away from the conviction that the question of ten guineas in place of five guineas for the Pharmaceutical Society is a financial question, and we do not see how any chairman in Great Britain can make it otherwise by his ruling. Nor can the general subject be adequately discussed if financial considerations are eliminated.

The official apologist for the Council's policy, who has shown a remarkable agility in jumping away from hot places in this controversy, is evidently delighted to find that the [financial] representations put forward have been declared to be "inappropriate." The discovery is no doubt an encouraging one for him. He has made half-a-dozen attempts at answering our criticisms, which have been admittedly financial, and he has not traversed a single figure we have published, nor made the slightest attempt to dispute our deductions; nor has he even attempted to "shuffle" the same figures himself to bring out a contrary conclusion, though one of his supporters declares that it would be quite easy to do so. We pointed to the ruinous expenditure during the past three years on the *Pharmaceutical Journal*; the editor of that paper stated in reply what the loss on it was twenty years ago, and then the next week audaciously announces that "the statement of facts in connection with the cost of the Society's journal, published last week, sufficiently proves those representations [ours] to be without foundation." We protest against this unscrupulous allegation. We repeat that no attempt even has been made to challenge any single statement of fact we have made; and yet the editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* so presumes on the "loyalty" of members of the Society as to assure them that he has sufficiently proved our charges to be without foundation.

Further on in the same article he writes, "Whether the examinations pay is not the question!" There surely must be a Julia in pharmaceutical journalism, for it is difficult to imagine that such an assertion could have been made consciously. It is in direct opposition to everything that has been said before by the same authority, as well as by the members of the Council, who justified their votes by speeches. What other consideration the Society is to submit to the Privy Council we are unable to guess. Hardly, we should think, the point which we also attribute to Julia, that "the mischief is in there being too many chemists."

Dr. Symes, of Liverpool, is the first member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to defend the proposal of the double fee since it has been criticised. Dr. Symes, in his speech to the Liverpool Chemists' Association, after their annual dinner, puts our argument fairly enough, and is good enough to say that it ought to be fully considered, but he does not seem disposed to consider it himself; for, in reference to the argument that the *Journal* expenditure had occasioned the demand for a double fee, our report of his speech says:—"He knew nothing of any such consideration, neither was he aware that any member of the Council did." We are inclined to hope that our report may have been inaccurate. We can hardly imagine the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society losing some 4,000% a year over one of their enterprises without anxiety; and they surely must have been devising means of meeting such an alarming danger. But Dr. Symes is with the movement "from a totally different point of view." He does not contradict our allegations, though, if they are true, they destroy every honourable claim to the extra fee. No; he airily dismisses them for future consideration, and supports the proposal "from a totally different point of view." He wants every person who passes the qualifying examination to become a life member of the Pharmaceutical Society, and this double fee he

regards as "a step in the right direction." Dr. Symes, like Nebuchadnezzar, wants to make everybody worship the golden image which he has set up. He would have exactly the same right to compel everybody who qualifies as a chemist and druggist to become a member of the Society of Friends, a Wesleyan, a Presbyterian, or an Oddfellow. But the "step in the right direction" is the most noticeable feature in his programme. The next step probably means twenty guineas; and where the end will be, who knows!

### PRESCRIBING CHEMISTS.

WE were pleased last week to note a more temperate tone in the *Medical Times* regarding chemists prescribing. Our contemporary now considers it necessary to find an answer to the following question—Why do the public consult chemists on medical matters? There is then related an incident which happened in a well-known London pharmacy into which a doctor went to get a prescription dispensed. While he was there several people came in and were prescribed for. In this is the reply to the above question, and the *Medical Times* proceeds in the following strain:—

Such people go to the chemist because he is accessible; because, as a general rule, he knows sufficient to do no harm, even if he can do no good; and because some medicine is immediately prescribed, given, and paid for, and so the transaction is completed. It is, therefore, obvious that there exists a distinct public want in the way of first aid and medicine for the thousand and one trivial ailments to which even the healthy are exposed; and that a large number of people do not desire to have a formal medical consultation for such ailments.

Our contemporary proceeds to advocate that doctors themselves should provide such facilities, and in a second article unfolds the scheme which should be adopted by doctors to meet competition by chemists. In this article the temperate tone of the first one is rather discounted, and our contemporary shows little respect for the higher aims of medicine, and none at all for pharmacy, by openly advocating that doctors should endeavour to get back the dispensing of medicine entirely in their own hands by starting dispensaries or open shops where first-aid would be given, ready relief obtained, and prescriptions dispensed. In fact, it is proposed that the Medical Practitioners' Association should support a scheme of competing with the chemist on his own ground. It is recognised that the law is not entirely on the side of the anti-chemist faction in medicine, for

some occupants of the Bench seem to consider that anyone entering a chemist's shop, understanding that it is a chemist's shop, and asking the chemist to give him, for example, some medicine for a cough, is quite within his rights in so doing; and that nobody can complain if the chemist, acting within his rights, and not pretending to be more than he is, supplies such a person with a bottle of medicine.

This is an excellent definition of the chemist's position and the public rights. Few chemists go beyond these lines; some do not go even so far, and in those parts of the United Kingdom where general medical practitioners take the highest view of their calling and write prescriptions but do not dispense them, there is absolute amity between physicians and pharmacists regarding this innocent kind of counter-practice. As long as general practitioners in England continue to isolate themselves from the drug-trade and treat chemists in a hostile spirit, so long will this grievance be accentuated. We believe that we have the highest authorities in medicine with us in saying that the separation of dispensing from medical practice is beneficial to practitioners, and it has been proved to be so in Ireland and Scotland, where for many years the majority of general practitioners

have not dispensed medicines, and have maintained friendly relations with chemists to the advantage of both.

#### INORGANIC EVOLUTION.

Professor Norman Lockyer in a paper read to the Royal Society last week advanced a very ingenious explanation of the well-known disappearance of the iron and similar metallic spectrum lines from the Solar spectrum. He has been closely studying this matter for a long time, and finds that when the iron lines disappear there is an enormous increase in the hydrogen lines and the lines of the helium elements, therefore that the iron dissociates into these; so that iron is a compound into whose ultimate formation hydrogen, or the cleveite gases, or both, enter. Professor Lockyer claimed that each step in his work had more and more demonstrated the truth of the dissociation hypothesis, and that we could now acknowledge that the phenomena of the inorganic world are dominated by an evolution not less majestic, although much more simple, than that now universally accepted in the case of organic nature. There is nothing particularly new about this hypothesis, we may add, but the proof is fresh.

#### NEW KOCH TUBERCULIN.

Dr. Koch has succeeded in improving his tuberculin, so that it will not cause abscesses where injected, and, generally, is safer and surer in its results. The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphed a column of an abstract of Dr. Koch's paper on the subject to the Thursday's issue of his paper. We gather from his statement that Dr. Koch has found that the resistance of the tubercle bacillus is due to its containing two sibiatic acids, but he has succeeded in getting rid of these acids from the bacilli as grown in cultures, and so obtaining from one culture two distinct inoculating fluids—one, T.O., is like the old tuberculine; the other, T.R., has an immunising effect. The latter is made from a precipitate which forms in the original fluid by centrifugal action. The results in the treatment of consumption with the new fluid are reported to be excellent. Messrs. Meister, Lucius & Brunning are making the fluids according to Dr. Koch's directions.

#### SHUFFLING THE FIGURES.

The editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* condescended for the first time at Nottingham, on Wednesday night, to reply by counter figures to the allegations of his adversaries that the heavy loss on the *Journal* is the real reason for the application for an increase of the Minor fee. It is ridiculous, he said, to talk about a loss. There is not, and cannot be, a loss on a journal which the members of the Society decide to produce and to present to themselves. Until recently that present cost them less than half what any other trade journal would cost. Lately the members resolved to have something larger, but even in 1895 the cost per subscriber had only amounted to about 7s., or some 3s. cheaper than they could get another journal for. There were some 5,600 subscribers to the Society, and the subscriptions averaged about 18s. a year per subscriber. If these chose to spend 7s. a year on the *Journal*, what business was it of any outsider? That, we believe, is a fair exposition of the drift of Dr. Paul's argument. It so entirely misses the point that we can only assume that the editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* has not yet grasped the contention. In the first place Dr. Paul, makes an unaccountable error in his calculation. The *Journal* deficiency divided by the number of subscribers, is nearer 14s. than 7s.; say 13s. 6d. Now, the gentleman with 18s. a year to spend has a right to spend it all on a journal if he likes; but what he is asking for is not only a 13s. 6d. journal, but a lot of other luxuries besides, amounting, as we have previously shown, to some 35s. in all.

These are Society indulgences pure and simple, and are quite distinct from expenses incidental to the administration of the Pharmacy Act. It yet remains to be explained by what right this model young man, who wants 35s. worth for his 18s., demands the balance from another young man who has paid fully for all he has got, or is to get, and who will have no part nor lot in the 35s. worth.

#### A BOTTLE OF THE INFIRMARY PHARMACY, &c.

The *Lancet* prints a column about Messrs. Forshaw & Snow's (of Bradford) "Infirmary Pharmacy Blood Purifier and Stomach Mixture and Digestive Extract." The story is that related by a poor invalid, for whom, the *Lancet* says, "a light arose in the darkness, and he read one of Messrs. Forshaw & Snow's pamphlets, and after taking one bottle of the Infirmary Pharmacy, &c., and a few doses more he was happy, cheerful, and full of fun and life." Our contemporary paraphrases an advertisement, but for its own sake it should not say such things. What a nice advertisement the treble-named article has got!

#### COAL-GASIFICATION.

Dr. Ludwig Mond, in the year of his presidency of the Society of Chemical Industry gave in his address a description of the gas-producer which, after years of effort, he had successfully at work at his company's works near Northwich (see *C. & D.*, vol. xxxv., page 43). We do not exaggerate when we say that the chemical world did not quite rise to the importance and significance of the paper; and engineers were not far behind. This condition has changed, and it may be said that Dr. Mond's system of coal-gasification is now as well appreciated as the ammonia-soda process which he has done so much for. The Institute of Civil Engineers recently considered the system, on a paper communicated by Mr. H. A. Humphrey, which contains some new features and figures. We may recall the fact that at Brunner, Mond & Co.'s works there is not such a thing as heating by a coal fire; all the coal used in the place is delivered straight from the railway waggons into hoppers, from which it goes into the furnaces, where it is gasified. The feeding of the furnaces is done without manual labour, and the furnaces are so constructed that no smoke is produced, and very little elinker; nor does the coal cake, although it is slack at 6s. 2d. per ton. The amount of coal consumed per day is 156 tons, and from this 24,000,000 cubic feet of gas are obtained. With each ton of coal a ton of steam is burnt, whereby neither soot nor tar is formed, and the gas has the following composition:—

	Per cent.
Carbonic acid .. .. .	16
Carbonic oxide .. .. .	10
Hydrogen .. .. .	26
Marsli-gas .. .. .	2.5
Water-vapour .. .. .	1.7
Nitrogen .. .. .	43.8

This gas costs the company 0.351d. per 1,000 cubic feet—an astonishingly low figure when we think of what the public gas-supply costs us. One reason for the price being small is that Brunner, Mond & Co. get such a return for the sulphate of ammonia which they make from the coal. From 28½ tons of coal, costing 8l. 16s. 1d., they obtain 1 ton of the sulphate, selling at 7l. 4s. 6d., so that after paying for labour, &c., they have 23 tons of the coal (the amount gasified) at 5l. 13s. 5d. There are many interesting particulars in Mr. Humphrey's paper, and not the least fascinating is his dream of supplying the whole country with gas for heating and electricity for lighting from the mouth of the coal-pits, where he would erect Mond gasifiers. It is literally a beautiful dream. May we all live to see it realised!



## Nottingham and Notts Chemists' Association

### THE BY-LAWS.

A GENERAL meeting of the members of the Nottingham and Notts Chemists' Association was held on Wednesday night, Mr. R. Fitzhugh, J.P., presiding. There were also present:—Mr. A. Middleton (Vice-Chairman), Mr. A. Eberlin (Secretary), Mr. C. A. Bolton (Local Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society), Messrs. Rogerson, W. Widdowson, Freeman, Cook, A. Widdowson, Brown, Wilford, Gascoyne, Middleton, Vallance, Sergeant, Beilby, Wilson, Lumby, Rayson, Hare, Davis, Jackson, Manful, Beverley, J. Smith, Dr. Paul (Editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*), and Mr. Wootton (Editor of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*).

A vote of condolence with the widow of the late Mr. Marshall, representative of Messrs. Hearon, Squire & Co., was passed in silence.

Mr. GASCOYNE moved a resolution expressing continued confidence in the Proprietary Articles Trade Association and appreciation of the services of the Secretary, Mr. Glyn-Jones, and the VICE-CHAIRMAN having seconded, it was carried without discussion.

Mr. EBERLIN, in introducing the question of the proposed alteration of the by-laws of the Pharmaceutical Society, approved of the proposal as to the Preliminary examination, and thought it was a step which should meet with general approval. It was merely the outcome of evolution. Education in general had become much more perfect as years had passed, and so must the education of the pharmacist advance. This alteration should have the effect of weeding out the utterly incompetent men and selecting the fittest only, and it would stop at the threshold a great number of men who now gained admittance into the vestibule, as it were, and then found that they had not the educational grounding necessary to enable them to grapple with their test or qualifying examination. The details whereby this altered examination was to be carried out presented no insuperable difficulty, in fact they gave every facility to the candidate who wished to present himself. The fact that the examination would be conducted by an authority quite independent would be an advantage to all. The weakest point was that an apprentice was not compelled to pass it before being articulated. Passing to the by-law which proposed to raise the fee payable by any candidate for the Minor examination from 5*l*. 5*s*. to 10*l*. 10*s*., the speaker said the Society unfortunately had no power to enforce a registration-fee. He wished it had, as he would much rather have had an examination-fee just sufficient to well cover all expenses entailed in the examinations, and then a registration-fee for life, to be paid on entering business. No sooner had this proposal of increasing the fee seen the light than one trade journal rushed out with the indictment that the Society had got a weekly journal which could not pay its way, and seeing it must either be abandoned or subsidised, the Society chose the latter by unfairly charging candidates at their examinations. The ground on which this charge was based was to be found in the Society's balance-sheet, published in May, 1896, which showed the loss on the *Journal* account to be 3,598*l*. for one year's working. But it should be borne in mind that in this calculation no account was taken of the subscriptions to the Society. He also gave a calculation showing that if the revenue from and the expenditure on the minor only were taken, the profit was not nearly so great as had been shown. Moreover, when the number of rejections was considered, it would be found that the change would not increase the revenue to nearly the extent which had been estimated. After showing the services rendered by the Society to the trade, Mr. Eberlin, in conclusion, expressed the opinion that the Society had made out a strong case for the proposed increase.

Mr. WOOTTON remarked that as all were agreed on the subject of the Preliminary examination he would pass that over. The difficulty they had in opposing anything proposed by the Pharmaceutical Society seemed mainly to be the dead weight of loyalty manifested by the members. While he congratulated the Society most heartily on this feeling, he

would say that this loyalty should be tempered with reason, and all he asked those present was to treat the question they now had under consideration as a matter of business and of statistics. Members had all their lives assumed the Pharmaceutical Society to be a synonym for substantial prosperity, if not for wealth, and it seemed difficult for members to realise that the Society was getting very near to straitened circumstances; but the last financial statement published showed that the Society was nearing the end of its available capital. It was no doubt necessary to do something to keep their various enterprises going; but when members of the Pharmaceutical Society were asked to support the scheme for doubling the fees for the Minor examination, thus adding nearly 5,000*l*. a year to the Society's income, they wanted some definite reason. Only one had been given, and only one could reasonably be given, and that was that the present examinations did not pay. He thought, however, it had been shown that they did pay splendidly at the present rates. In 1892 the fees for Minor examinations were raised from three to five guineas. Since 1892, taking the whole total of the revenue and deducting from it every cost for examinations, they got a gross profit in 1892 of 5,069*l*., in 1893, 5,509*l*.; in 1894, 6,280*l*.; and in 1895, 5,312*l*. It seemed to him impossible to argue that anything approaching that sum could be required for what might fairly be called establishment expenses. What would the Government have allowed, if having passed the Act, they had formed an association to carry it out? Would they have allowed anything like 5,000*l*. for rent, salaries, postage, &c.? Having sketched the financial progress of the Society after the passing of the 1868 Act, Mr. Wootton remarked that when the Society became wealthy it went in for various enterprises, and spent money freely. Its work and its objects were no doubt excellent, but they could not by any reasonable construction be comprised in the duties of carrying out the Acts of Parliament. What he said, and what he thought he had proved, was that men who entered the trade not only fully paid for the cost of examining them, but also every legal expense that was necessary for carrying out the Acts of Parliament. The Society had a right to ask from them all expenses incidental to carrying out the Acts. They already got more than enough for that, and had no right to ask for more.

Mr. GASCOYNE entirely endorsed the Secretary's remarks as to the Preliminary examination. As to the Minor, that seemed to be a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence, and therefore resolved itself into a question of equity. Those who were most intimately concerned would have very little or possibly no voice in deciding the question, and thus it was all the more necessary that associations like theirs should give a definite expression of opinion on the subject. It was a very easy way out of the difficulty to put the burden on the shoulders of the candidates for the Minor examination, but there was such a thing as justice and fair play. Mr. Gascoyne then proceeded to analyse the last-published financial statement of the Society, and showed with much force that the subscriptions for members and associates were not nearly sufficient to pay for the advantages furnished to them, and that the deficiency was made up by the large surplus from the examination-fees. If the aim was to get a better class of men, let them obtain these by improving the Preliminary examination, and not base their estimate of a man on his ability to pay an additional five guineas.

Mr. C. A. BOLTON supported the proposal to increase the fee, and argued that the fees were moderate, especially when compared with the examination fees in other professions, which he gave in detail. The question was not what the examination cost, but what it was worth. A man after passing his examination got a large measure of protection from the Society and paid nothing for it. During the last eighteen months there had been no fewer than thirty prosecutions in Nottingham to protect those men who had paid simply their five guineas for their examination-fee. The point on which the question ought to be decided was whether a man had the value of his money, and in this connection he remarked that a person, after passing that examination, could command 20*l*. or 30*l*. more than an unqualified man. He regretted they had not an intermediate examination, but he was afraid they could not have that.

Dr. PAUL, at the outset of his address, stated that since the passing of the Pharmacy Acts the position of the Pharmaceutical Society had essentially altered. It was, he said, no

longer a mere voluntary association of sections of chemists and druggists, but it was practically the representative of the whole body of registered chemists. It secured the power of granting a qualification, of protecting the interests of the whole trade and administering the Pharmacy Acts, and the Society had a perfect right to make such a charge for the qualification as would enable them to defray the whole of the expense involved in carrying out the powers conferred upon them. That the present qualification charge was not enough to cover the expense of the work the Society had to carry out was proved by Mr. Wootton, who had shown that the revenue of the Society in the capacity of representative of the whole trade was—he thought he said—approaching a state of bankruptcy. Speaking with reference to the deficit of 2,500*l.* in 1895, Dr. Paul denied that this was the result of the Society undertaking any great expense in connection with the *Journal*, which, he said, had always been provided at the cost of the Society and not of subscribers. It had cost each member of the Society 4*s.* or 5*s.* on an average, that was to say, that out of a subscription which might be taken on the average at 18*s.* a year, there had been 4*s.* or 5*s.* devoted to the production of the *Journal*. It was cheaper by about two and a half times than any other journal that could be obtained. There was an extra expenditure in 1895 on the *Journal* of from 1,500*l.* to 1,700*l.*, including postage, which brought the cost to each subscriber up to 7*s.* at the very outside. That, too, was less by one-third than any other journal supplied to the trade. There was no such thing as loss on the *Journal*, declared Dr. Paul, and it was a fiction to say that there was.

The VICE-PRESIDENT, Mr. S. COOK, and Mr. VALLANCE joined in the discussion.

Mr. EBERLIN moved—

That this meeting of the Nottingham and Notts Chemists' Association, met to consider the proposed amended by-laws of the Pharmaceutical Society, begs to express its general approval thereof, and expresses its continued confidence in the President and Council of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Mr. SERGEANT seconded.

Mr. GASCOYNE submitted an amendment altogether disapproving of the alterations proposed.

Mr. WILFORD seconded.

The amendment being put, there were seven votes in favour of it and twelve against, and for the original motion ten votes were recorded for it.

Dr. Paul and Mr. Wootton were thanked for attending the meeting.

## Legal Reports.

### PHARMACY ACT PROSECUTIONS.

#### JUDGE FRENCH OBJECTS TO THE ACT.

AT Bow County Court last week, before Judge French, the Pharmaceutical Society sued James Lyons, a chemist's assistant, of 36 Green Street, Upton Park, for selling poison without being a qualified assistant. Mr. Grey appeared for the Society. John Partridge said he purchased 2*l.* worth of laudanum from defendant, on November 14, at the shop in Green Street. His Honour: What are you? Witness: An agent. His Honour: Did you require this laudanum for your own purposes, or did you go into the shop for the purpose of this penalty? Witness: It was sent by the Society. His Honour: What was the payment for that? Witness: As a rule, 5*s.* I afterwards took the poison to an analytical chemist. His Honour (to counsel): Why don't you sue the man who keeps the shop? Mr. Grey: He is a qualified man. His Honour: Then isn't a chemist allowed to have an unqualified man? Mr. Grey: Certainly, but he must not sell poisons. His Honour: Yes, but people like this man will be at the mercy of these travellers. Why isn't a part of the sample given to the man, and the purpose for which it is required explained, so that the man may have a chance? They do that under the Food and Drugs Act. Do you think I can inflict a penalty on evidence of this kind? Mr. Grey: Certainly. His Honour: I shall certainly not do it. The case is dismissed.

#### IN HAMILTON.

IN the Hamilton Sheriff Court on March 26, John Miller, Burnbank Surgery, Glasgow Road, Burnbank, was charged at the instance of the Pharmaceutical Society with two breaches of the Pharmacy Act, by having, on November 3, not being duly registered, sold laudanum, and, on February 12, sold red oxide of mercury. Mr. W. T. Hay defended, and Mr. W. Dykes, London, prosecuted for the Society.

The evidence showed that the purchases of poisons were made by agents of the Society, and Mr. Hay characterised these agents as "spies," and asked the Sheriff to dismiss the case, and in the event of his being unable to do so, to take Sheriff Mair's view as to the penalty to be inflicted.

Sheriff Davidson held that in both cases poison had been sold, and therefore he convicted on both counts of the indictment. As to the policy of the prosecutors his Lordship said he had nothing to do with that. He had only to administer the Act. He imposed a penalty of 4*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, which included expenses.

#### UNKNOWN TO THE SELLER.

AT Heywood Petty Sessions on March 30, William Hamer Wills, chemist and druggist, Heywood, was summoned for selling strychnine to Emily Harriett Saunders, at the time unknown to him, and not introduced by a known person. The prosecution had been ordered in consequence of the suicide of the young woman Saunders, a domestic servant, regarding whose death an inquest was held last week. The evidence then given showed that deceased had called at defendant's shop one morning and asked for three-pennyworth of rat-paste. Defendant told her he had none, but remarked that he had Gibson's vermin-killer. Saunders then asked if it killed quickly, and defendant replied to the effect that the rats often died on the spot. The deceased took a packet, and in the chemist's registration-book she signed in lead-pencil the name of her mistress. On leaving the shop she took the train to Castleton, and swallowed the poison during the journey. She was not taken ill, however, until she arrived at her employer's house. As soon as she felt the effects of the poison she told her mistress what she had done, and died in a very short time. In cross-examination by the Coroner at the inquest, Mr. Mills, who was called as a witness, admitted that he did not know the woman, and that in the column of his registration-book, where the name of the person who had introduced the woman should have been, there appeared his own name. Evidence corroborating the facts laid before the Coroner's jury was given, and defendant was fined 10*s.* and costs.

#### ASSISTANT TO A QUALIFIED CHEMIST FINED.

ON Monday, in Edinburgh, Walter Stanley Murdoch, assistant to George Christie, chemist, Newton Grange, Midlothian, appeared at the Edinburgh Sheriff Court, before Sheriff-Substitute Maconochie, to answer to a complaint by Mr. Bremridge, of having sold cantharides in a fly-blister and belladonna in a plaster to an agent of the Registrar on February 13. Mr. Peter Morison, S.S.C., appeared for the prosecutor. Accused pleaded guilty to the first charge, and the plea was accepted by the prosecutor; and the second charge was withdrawn, on the ground that there was virtually one sale of poison, though two poisons had been sold at the same time. Mr. Morison explained that the employer of the accused had a chemist's shop at Gorebridge, and had opened a chemist's shop at Newton Grange and put the accused in charge of it. That was the sort of thing the Society wished to stop. Sheriff Maconochie asked if there had been any previous case similar to the present. The cantharides was in a blister, and the belladonna in a plaster. He did not think it likely that people would drink these things. Mr. Morison stated that there had been similar cases before, and he reminded his Lordship of the Maybrick case, in which the arsenic was said to have been extracted from fly-papers. The cantharides in the blister could be directly used for criminal purposes. The Sheriff said he was quite satisfied. He found the charge proved, and imposed a modified penalty of 1*l.*, with 2*l.* of expenses.



## MORE SCOTCH CASES.

In the Glasgow Sheriff Court on Wednesday, Sheriff Fyfe disposed of five more prosecutions at the instance of Mr. Richard Bremridge, Registrar to the Pharmaceutical Society. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Salvesen, advocate.

## AN INDIGNANT DOCTOR.

Andrew Brown Gilmour, assistant in the drug-shop of Dr. Clark, 324 Rutherglen Road, was charged with having, on November 23 last, sold a quantity of laudanum, and also a quantity of morphine, forming an ingredient in a bottle of Powell's balsam of aniseed. Respondent said he did not recollect what happened four months ago.

Mr. Rutherford Hill stated that respondent's name was not on the register. He spoke also to the contents of the bottles, the purchase of which from the accused were spoken to by Messrs. Tait and Spence, agents of the Society.

Dr. Clark, who was examined for the defence, said the respondent was quite qualified to manage his business. He had had a mistake by a qualified man, but never by a so-called unqualified man. He would like to know what the Society meant and what they could gain by such a prosecution. His assistant did not think he was doing wrong, considering that he was acting under a registered chemist and druggist.

Mr. Salvesen: Do you think it would be much better if the legislation were so amended that the Society could prosecute you?

The Witness: I think it is a most contemptible thing for a man who was in business for fifteen years before he qualified to say at the Glasgow Association meeting that it was time the Pharmaceutical Society were doing something to enforce the law.

The Sheriff: We are getting into an interpretation of the Act of Parliament.

The Witness: I submit the Society is doing more damage to the public than protecting them.

Mr. Salvesen: Do you think that if you are in the back shop your assistants can do anything they like?

Witness: When I am in they can sell anything they like.

The Sheriff: You had better be careful. That is a dangerous thing to say.

Witness, in further cross-examination, said he had told his assistant not to sell any dangerous poison, although it was done every day in villages.

Mr. Salvesen: But you were not superintending these sales?

Witness: Dear me! Is a man not to get out for his dinner now? Is he to stand from nine in the morning till nine at night and starve because someone might come in for a pennyworth of laudanum?

Mr. Salvesen: You seem to have been reading up the report of the recent cases.

Witness: No, I have not; but I am indignant at the contemptible speech made the other night by Mr. David Watson, who only qualified two years ago.

The Sheriff: Have you read the speech of another Watson—Lord Watson—on the subject?

Witness: No, I have not.

The Sheriff: Well, I would advise you to read it.

Mr. Salvesen addressed the Sheriff, and pointed out the difficulty in getting at the employer.

Sheriff Fyfe, in giving judgment, said it was unfortunate that chemists and doctors should keep shops for the dispensing of drugs by unqualified men, and shut their eyes to the many warnings which they could not but see in the public Press. He was free to say—and most people would agree with him—that the language in these Acts was somewhat in need of revision, and that it might be better for the public, and fairer to the assistants, if there were some means of getting at the parties who kept the shops. But then, as had been pointed out, in any case the proprietor of the shops could always take refuge in the defence that, although poison was sold, his was not the hand which dispensed it. If it were open to an assistant to throw the prosecution back upon the proprietor, it was also manifestly open to the proprietor to take refuge under the act of the assistant, and so the prosecution would be thrown from pillar to post, and the Act would become practically inoperative. While sympathising with the accused, he found the

charges proven. In the circumstances he would impose a fine of 10s. for each offence, with 2*l.* of expenses.

## COMPLAINT ABOUT DELAY.

Andrew Dunlop, assistant in the drug-shop of Dr. Wilson, 470 Paisley Road, was charged with an identical offence, also in November last. He pleaded guilty, and on his behalf Mr. Thomson, writer, said the Society expected one to have such a memory that it was difficult to defend a case of that kind. It was impossible for his client to recollect what happened four months ago, but still he pleaded guilty.

The Sheriff imposed a similar penalty in this case to the last.

## THE SHERIFF AND THE FICTITIOUS PRESCRIPTION.

Robert Adams, assistant in the drug-shop of Dr. McKee, 386 Cumberland Street, was summoned for selling chloroform and a quantity of morphine, forming ingredients in a prescription dispensed by him, and also for selling opium in pills.

Accused pleaded not guilty, stating that he did not recollect selling pills.

Mr. Rutherford Hill said the prescription was a copy of one written by a doctor. The initials which it bore were fictitious. It was written by himself.

The Sheriff: Do you think that was a fair thing to do? A man in a hurry might not see the initials.

Mr. Hill: There was no hurry in dispensing it. It was handed in in the usual way.

The Sheriff: The prescription does not seem to bear any address on the top of it. It seems a very loose practice.

Joseph Tait spoke to seeing the prescription dispensed from the door of the shop where he was standing.

Dr. McKee, who was in court, said he could not see how he could witness the sale from the door.

Witness replied that the door was open.

Dr. McKee: But how could you see over the big glasses, which are 6 feet high? I have to stand on a seat to see over them.

The Sheriff: But you are not an agent of the Society. (Laughter.)

Dr. McKee said his assistant told him that the agent of the Society entered the shop wringing his hands as if in distress, and although he had been instructed not to sell poisons he dispensed the prescription, thinking he was doing a kind act to some one who was dangerously ill.

Sheriff Fyfe said the dramatic, and perhaps not over fair, way in which the complainer had got the prescription dispensed might possibly present itself to some minds as a species of trick, but all the same the first offence had already been proved. As there was some doubt as to the sale of the pills, he would give the respondent the benefit of it. He would therefore be fined 10*s.*, with 20*s.* of expenses.

## A GROCER'S ASSISTANT.

John Walls, grocer's assistant, 467 Cathcart Road, pleaded guilty to having sold a bottle of Dr. Collis Browne's chlorodyne.

Mr. Andrew McKay, writer, who appeared for respondent, complained about the delay of the Society in prosecuting. It was four months since the purchase was made.

The Sheriff said that as there was no deliberate attempt to contravene the Act, and the practice of selling the poison was discontinued immediately, he would impose the modified penalty of 10*s.*, with 1*l.* of expenses.

## THE CHRISTIAN NAME.

David Hunter, assistant in the drug shop of Dr. R. B. Taylor, 74 Nelson Street, South Side, was summoned for selling red oxide of mercury.

Sheriff Fyfe asked why this respondent's Christian name was not in the complaint.

Mr. Salvesen asked that he be now allowed to put the Christian name in the complaint, and explained that the Society had very great difficulty in ascertaining the names. They declined to give them, and when their neighbours were asked they gave a wrong name or declined to give any.

The Sheriff imposed a fine of 10*s.*, with 20*s.* of expenses.

## PHARMACY ACT (IRELAND).

## THE SALE OF SHEEP-DIP.

ON Tuesday, at Eaniscorthy, an adjourned case was heard, in which Sergeant Doherty prosecuted John Kinsella, manager of the Enniscorthy Co-operative Society, for selling Hayward's sheep-dip paste contrary to the terms of the Pharmacy Act. The defendants admitted the sale, but pleaded that they were not aware that in selling the article they were acting illegally. It transpired that the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland usually sends notices of warning against selling such substances, but that in the present case the practice had not been followed. The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge of having sold the article, not being qualified to do so. A penalty of 5% was imposed. Mr. Fleming, on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society, applied for professional costs, which were not allowed. The costs of the Court were, however, given in the case.

## SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

## GLYCERINE AND LIME-JUICE.

At the Spelthorne Petty Sessions, held at Teddington on Monday, Mr. Thomas Mann, chemist, Hampton Hill, appeared on the adjourned summons taken against him by Mr. Walter Tyler, inspector, for selling him a drug purporting to be glycerine and lime-juice, but which, on analysis by the county analyst, was declared to be devoid of glycerine. The case had been adjourned from the last Sunbury Sessions in order that the sample might, with defendant's request, be sent to Somerset House for analysis.

The Clerk now read the report from the Inland Revenue Laboratory. It stated that the sample was received on March 19 (the day it was sent), and had been analysed, and found to consist of a mixture of vegetable oil, soap, borax, and glycerine, the last ingredient being present to the extent of not more than one-half of 1 per cent. It was further stated that, whether the glycerine had been added in a free state, or set free by the borax, it was not possible to decide. The report was signed by "R. Bannister," and "G. Lewin."

The Clerk: The curious thing is that there is no lime-juice in the sample.

The Chairman (addressing the defendant): The article you sold Inspector Tyler was supposed to contain glycerine and lime-juice. The Analysts at Somerset House say that it contains no lime-juice, and a minute quantity of glycerine.

The Defendant replied that vegetable ingredients would include essence of limes. He was bound to keep the article, for which he had been asked several times.

The Chairman: There is no question about your *bona fides* in the matter.

Inspector Tyler asked the Clerk if the Somerset House chemists had asked for the first analysis.

The Clerk said they had not.

In reply to a further question, the Clerk said the authorities at Somerset House had desired to know what the charge was. Hence they were furnished with a copy of the summons. But concerning the result of the first analysis they knew nothing.

Inspector Tyler submitted that the analysis from Somerset House was an incomplete one. As regarded the summons he also submitted that he did not get the article which he demanded. He had asked for glycerine and lime-juice, and the drug did not contain a mixture of those ingredients.

The defendant claimed a dismissal of the summons in pursuance of clause 25 of the Act, which showed that our legislators "in their wisdom had provided a measure to prevent vexatious and unnecessary summonses and judgments." He maintained that this clause was final. He had received a warranty in respect of the purity of this drug, and he had sold it as he had received it from the maker. If he had given notice, he maintained that he would be exempt from all costs, but would be liable to a fine.

Inspector Tyler urged that a half of 1 per cent. was not sufficient to justify the name of the substance.

The Chairman: You will have to pay 5s. and costs.

## SPT. ÆTHER. NIT.

AT the Horncastle Petty Sessions, last week, George Huskinson Handson, photographer, New Bolingbroke, was charged

with selling 3 oz. of nitrous ether which was deficient in quality. From the evidence it appeared that defendant was not aware of the difference between nitrous ether and sweet nitre, and consequently supplied the superintendent with sweet nitre, labelling the bottle as such and charged 9d. Mr. Gane contended that as defendant had labelled the bottle "Sweet nitre," he could not be liable. This the Bench upheld, and the case was accordingly dismissed.

MR. JAMES COLE, chemist, Ferndale, was charged at Pontypridd, on Wednesday, with having sold to P.C. Cole, on March 24, 6 oz. of spirit of nitrous ether, which the public analyst certified contained nearly 146 per cent. of nitrous ether, and was "therefore deficient to the extent of 27 per cent. of the quantity which should be present." The "sample also contained 3 per cent. by volume, of water in excess of what was prescribed by the B.P." Genuine spirit of nitrous ether should contain "at least 2 per cent. of nitrous ether."

Mr. Phillips, who appeared for the defence, represented to the Court that evaporation of the nitrous ether naturally occurred whenever the bottle was opened. He quoted several cases on the point, reported in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, which had been dismissed on this ground.

The Stipendiary said the remedy was obvious—not to take the cork often out of the bottle.

It was also stated that the stuff sold was labelled "Sweet Spirit of Nitre," though Superintendent Jones said he saw no label on the bottle.

Dr. Hunter, J.P., said sweet spirit of nitre could be got for 1d. per oz., and Superintendent Jones paid 4d.

The Stipendiary said there was no doubt the officer asked for nitrous ether. The fact was that constant taking out of the bottle-stopper, especially in winter, had deteriorated the ether. But defendant must keep the ether up to the standard. Probably, if he got the ether in smaller quantities the difficulty would be surmounted. Doctors took these precautions, and so evaporation was not risked. Chemists had better do as the physicians did in this respect. But the Bench would only order defendant to pay the costs under the circumstances.

## WEAK TR. BELLADONNÆ.

AT Pontypridd Police Court on Wednesday, Mr. William Rees Williams, chemist, Tylerstown, Rhondda Valley, was summoned for breach of the Food and Drugs Act. Superintendent Jones, deputy-chief constable, proved the purchase of 5 oz. of tr. belladonnæ, which on analysis was found to be 33° under proof and poor in extractive. Witness related the differences in quality and price of the English and German leaves, and put in the analyst's certificate; whereupon the Stipendiary and Magistrates had a conversation as to whether the tincture should be B.P. or not. Dr. Hunter, J.P., kept them right on that. The defendant stated that he had had the tincture in stock three years, and was not aware that it was weak. He supposed it to be B.P., but it was kept on the top shelf and might have deteriorated. Taking these facts into consideration, the Stipendiary imposed no penalty, but ordered defendant to pay the costs.

## OLIVE OIL.

AT the Belvoir Petty Sessions on Monday, an adjourned summons was heard against Samuel King, grocer, Bottesford, for selling adulterated olive oil. Mr. F. W. Beck prosecuted, and Mr. Johnston defended. At the previous hearing Dr. Dyer's analysis, which stated that the oil in question contained 20 per cent. of cotton-seed oil, was disputed, and the case was adjourned for a sample to be sent to Somerset House. This had been done, and the Somerset House authorities had certified that the sample contained no traces of cotton oil, but was adulterated with 20 per cent. of sesame oil. Evidence was given in support of Dr. Dyer's certificate by Mr. Otto Hehner, Mr. Bevan, and Mr. Cassal, and eventually the Bench decided not to impose any penalty.

## THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT.

## INACCURATE DISPENSING-WEIGHTS.

AT Buckingham Borough Petty Sessions, on March 30, George Kingerlee, chemist, Castle Street, was charged with



having in his possession five weights, false and unjust, and unstamped, on March 9. Defendant denied any fraudulent intent. Mr. Kyle, inspector for the Bucks County Council, said he called at defendant's shop on March 9, and told defendant who he was. He went to the back of the counter, and defendant showed him the dispensing-scales and weights. Mr. Kyle continued: Whilst I was testing the weights, in his presence, he said, "If I had known you were coming, I should have put away these weights, as I know some are light and not stamped." I told him the public placed absolute reliance in chemists, and that he ought to keep his dispensing-weights correct. He said, "I do not think I am doing anything very wrong, as if a person comes in and asks for strychnine, there would be no harm in giving him less weight in a deadly poison." I replied that he would make an improper profit, and that if a doctor sent in a prescription and less weight was given in the drugs, he would be placing the doctor under a misapprehension, which might have injurious effects on his patients. I seized the weights. The 2-dr. weight is  $1\frac{2}{10}$  gr. unjust; the 100-gr. weight is  $\frac{7}{10}$  gr. unjust; 4-gr. weight,  $\frac{7}{10}$  gr. unjust; 3-gr. weight,  $\frac{7}{10}$  gr. unjust; 2-gr. weight,  $\frac{3}{10}$  gr. unjust; and the 30-grain weight is correct, but it is unstamped. The defendant made a lengthy statement, in which he said he had in his shop sets of the best weights and scales which could be procured. When the Act came into force, he made special additions to his weights and scales. The weights produced he had never used for dispensing; but it was at times necessary to use two sets of weights, which he explained. He strongly protested that he could not plead guilty to fraud. Mr. Kyle said perhaps he could better explain the unjust weights if he compared them to 4 lbs. weight. If they took the 2-gr. weight, and compared it with a 4-lbs. weight, it was 9 oz. light in 4 lbs.; the 3-gr. weight was 14 oz. short in 4 lbs.; and the 4-gr. weight was 10 oz. short in 4 lbs. The Mayor said the Bench considered it a very serious case. They had, however, taken a lenient view, and the defendant would have to pay 12s. 6d. in each case, and 12s. costs—total, 27. 9s.—which the defendant paid, expressing the hope that the inspector would pay visits to the surgeries of the medical men, who weighed more drugs in a week than he did in twelve months. Mr. Kyle asked for the confiscation of the weights, and this was granted.

#### THE MEANING OF "WAREHOUSE" IN THE FACTORY ACTS.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court on Tuesday, before Mr. Bros Messrs. May, Roberts & Co., druggists' sundriesmen, of 9 Clerkenwell Road, were summoned, under the Factories Act, by Mr. Cameron, Inspector of Factories, for not reporting to the inspector a certain accident. The facts, which were detailed by Mr. James Arbuckle, assistant inspector, were admitted, and the case was one for argument as to the intention of the Act and the definition of the term "warehouse." It appeared that a man in the employ of the defendants fell down the well of the lift—used for carrying goods—and when Mr. Arbuckle afterwards asked Mr. Samuel Roberts why the accident was not reported, Mr. Roberts replied that he did not consider that he came under the Act.

Mr. Cameron contended that this was a warehouse in the ordinary dictionary (Webster) meaning of the word. It was used for the storage of packages and bottles, and the building, consisting of six floors, was at least 60 feet high. The Act actually included, in one section, buildings used for business of more than 30 feet in height.

For the defence it was argued that some limitation must be put on the term "warehouse." What was intended here was those large storage warehouses such as were to be found on docks and quays. If the general interpretation put upon the Act by Mr. Cameron was right, then almost any ordinary shop or place of business, and even some private houses, would come under the Act. This was not in any sense a factory, and there was no machinery on the premises. As to the height of the building, if that held good without further interpretation, then any City bank would come under the Act. They were places of business employing "more than twenty" clerks. If the defendant was wrong in his view of the

law he would be only anxious to comply with the requirements of the Act.

Mr. Cameron said this was the first time the point had been raised. The Act was being enforced throughout the kingdom on the lines he now contended for.

Mr. Bros said the terms of the Act were very large, and he did not think they were confined to warehouses of the nature of dock-warehouses. He thought the defendants' premises came within the definition of warehouse, and that the warehouses of Manchester—which had been referred to—and of the city of London were equally within the definition. The difficulty was where to stop. An offence had therefore in this case been committed. But the defence was a *bona-fide* one, and raised an important point, both for the Government department and warehouses generally. He imposed a mitigated penalty of 40s., with 5s. costs, and would state a case for the High Court at the defendants' wish.

#### PINK PILLS.—INJUNCTION GRANTED.

FULFORD v. CLINTON.

IN the Chancery Division of the High Court on Friday last, Mr. Justice Stirling granted, by consent, a perpetual injunction against Henry Clinton, trading as Clinton's Drug-stores, in respect of the infringement of Dr. Williams's Pink Pills for Pale People.

[The defendants trade as Henry Clinton & Co., at Every Street, Ancoats, Manchester, and had advertised on a handbill "Pink Pills for Pale People, 5½d. per gross."]

#### COUNTY COURT CASES.

##### A CHEMIST'S MANAGER'S CLAIM.

At Southwark County Court, on March 25, before Judge Addison, Q.C., Joseph Allen, pharmaceutical chemist, of 16 Lower Road, Rotherhithe, brought an action against James Temple Moore, an importer and exporter of drugs, &c., carrying on business at 39 Mincing Lane, E.C., to recover 16l. 8s., due for commission, rent, and railway fares. Defendant put in a counter-claim for 13l. 12s. for seventeen weeks' board and lodging supplied to the plaintiff at his request. The claim was made up of three items—namely, 9l. 14s. for commission, 5l. 19s. for rent, and 15s. for railway fares. The plaintiff said he was engaged in March last to manage the defendant's business at 225 Jamaica Road, Bermondsey. The agreement was that he was to receive 2l. per week, 5 per cent. on the gross takings, and he and his family to occupy the house over the shop rent free. Plaintiff entered on his duties on May 1, and during his engagement he was transferred twice to take charge of another business owned by the defendant at Rotherhithe, and during all the time from May 1 to the time the defendant sold his businesses he was unable to take possession of the house, as the defendant himself occupied it. The defence was that the plaintiff was to have 2l. per week and 5 per cent. commission on the net profits. It was also agreed that he was to occupy the house in Jamaica Road as soon as he (defendant) could find another suitable for himself. Plaintiff told him he was not in a hurry to get into the house as his wife was away on a holiday, and he never made any complaint. His Honour said he could not think any man on earth would agree to such a ridiculous thing as to take 5 per cent. of the net profits in such a business, seeing the vast amount of work it entailed in getting the figures out. He believed the plaintiff's story, and gave a verdict for him on the claim and counter-claim for 16l. 8s., with costs.

##### ALLEGED DAMAGE BY FLOODING.

At Halifax County Court, on March 23, Mr. William Alfred Proctor, chemist and druggist, Halifax, sued Mr. Francis King, of Lightcliffe, for 20l. damages, alleged to have been done to plaintiff's stock-in-trade by water pouring into his premises from a pipe on defendant's property. After hearing evidence, Judge Cadman held there was no negligence proved, and he entered a nonsuit with costs.

## SYRUP OF FIGS.

ON March 25, in the Chancery Division of the High Court, before Mr. Justice Kekewich, an action was brought by the California Fig-syrup Company asking for an injunction to restrain Taylor's Drug Company, of High Holborn, trading as the American Syrup of Figs Company, their servants and agents, from supplying to persons ordering or asking for syrup of figs under the name of "California" any medical or other preparation not being the plaintiff company's medicinal preparation known as "California Syrup of Figs;" (2) a similar restraint from attempting to pass off; (3) damages or an account of profits; and (4) costs. Mr. Warrington, Q.C., with him Mr. John Cutler, appeared for the plaintiffs, and the defendants were represented by Mr. Fletcher Moulton, Q.C., Mr. Bramwell Davis, Q.C., and Mr. Sebastian.

In opening the plaintiffs' case Mr. Warrington said it was one not so much an imitation in get-up as similarity of name. Plaintiffs, an American company, were the first to manufacture a laxative remedy called Syrup of Figs, which besides figs contained the medicinal properties of certain laxative herbs. He mentioned this because he understood it would be suggested by the other side that plaintiffs were not entitled to the relief they asked consequent on the preparation not being what it purported to be. Plaintiffs introduced their preparation in 1879, and in 1894 started a depot in London. At this time there was no syrup of figs on the market except the plaintiffs'; but other preparations called "Syrup of Figs," or "Fig-syrup," were sold early in 1895, though without a distinctive name. On this the plaintiffs advertised their goods as "California Syrup of Figs by the California Fig-syrup Company," and between that and 1895 they spent some 15,000*l.* in advertising it, the word "California" being made a distinct feature of the announcement. Towards the end of October, 1896, plaintiffs' agents discovered that the defendants were selling in packages a syrup of figs which they called "The American Syrup of Figs"; but whilst imitation of plaintiffs' packages was not asserted, they complained that defendants purported to sell as the "American Syrup of Figs Company." This, the plaintiffs alleged, was calculated to deceive persons into believing defendants' preparation to be that of the plaintiffs, the defendants' so-called "American" product not being made up in that country at all, but at Leeds, so that defendants, plaintiffs asserted, had no justification for their title.

In support of his case the learned counsel put in an affidavit by Mr. Fassett (Fassett & Johnson). Plaintiffs, the learned counsel went on to say, did not deny that there were other syrups of figs sold in this country, but they disputed defendants' right to use the term "American" as misleading. A number of affidavits had been filed bearing on the point at issue, and he proposed to put the deponents, who were both in the wholesale and retail trade, into the box, leaving the defendants to cross-examine them if they thought proper.

Mr. Moulton suggested that all the gentlemen who were in attendance need not be called, but one or two typical ones would be enough; and consequently, among others, on the wholesale side, besides Mr. Fassett, there were heard Mr. Morgan Richards and Mr. Lionel Newbery, and from the retail list, Mr. David Morgan, of King's Cross. Affidavits by Messrs. Yeatman, Kentish Town Road; Jones, Leyton Road, Kentish Town; Rogers, Oxford Street; and Caine, Holborn, were also read, the point being to show that defendants' style and label were likely to mislead, and that they had sent their goods to private persons who had written to them for "your California Fig-syrup."

At this point it was agreed to postpone the further hearing of the action till Tuesday, March 30. On resuming,

Mr. Bramwell Davis, Q.C., for the defendants, in reviewing the case for the plaintiffs, submitted that the endorsements on the respective labels were so dissimilar that the defendants' "American" bottle could not possibly be mistaken for the plaintiffs' "California," and that no case of passing off had been, or indeed could be, made out. Plaintiffs' large expenditure in advertising "California" syrup told rather against them than in their favour, as proving, if anything, that it would be well known, and that "American" could not be mistaken for it. But assuming his Lordship to be against the defendants on these grounds, he submitted that the plaintiffs were not entitled to relief,

on the ground that they themselves were misleading the public by what they were selling, there being, on their own advertised statement, only a small quantity of fig-juice introduced into their preparation, the active part and bulk of it being senna. Witnesses were called in support of the defendants' contention.

Without calling on Mr. Warrington, Q.C., counsel for the plaintiffs, to reply, his Lordship delivered judgment, in effect restraining the defendants, though not in the precise form asked for. He pointed out that the case having been tried without a formal statement of claim he was not in possession of the full and considered details customary in such a statement. Syrup of figs being an article of common sale in this country, the case turned upon the use of the word in connection with the sales now in question of "California" or "American." It had been proved before him that by degrees—mainly, perhaps, because of advertising, and partly, perhaps, through the taste for fancy names—the syrup produced by the plaintiffs had become known as "California" fig-syrup, so that what the plaintiffs make and sell in this country is known on the market, not as fig-syrup, but as "California" fig-syrup. The point was, could persons entitled to make and call fig-syrup by their own names in these circumstances prepare and sell it by so specious a name as "American." It had been said that American did not mean "California," and the defendants' case was that they were entitled to sell a syrup made, it might be, in Leeds as American. But the question was whether the word "American," representing an article made there, enjoyed a reputation on the English market as coming from the well-known American manufacturers, and the arguments on the part of the defendants ignored this. There was so considerable a body of evidence in the case, both to show that the word was calculated to deceive and that it was not calculated so to deceive, that he had carefully perused the affidavits in the case by the light of the cross-examination of the witnesses in court; and he had come to the conclusion that the evidence of its being calculated to deceive was largely in excess of that on the other side. There was, moreover, some evidence of actual deception—that defendants' goods were supplied when the plaintiffs' were asked for in unambiguous terms; and that there would be a tendency to confusion between California and American as interchangeable terms, or not far from it, he had no doubt; even shopmen if asked for one or the other not improbably being ready to supply as identically the same whichever of the two asked for might happen to be at hand. He was strengthened in this view by the fact that an incorporated company in this country making a fig-syrup were minded to offer it to the public, not in their own trading name, but as the American Fig-syrup Company, and why on earth they should desire to sell it in any other than their own name was beyond his comprehension, except on one consideration, which unhesitatingly led him to the conclusion that it was done dishonestly, and in order, if possible, to sell their goods as those of the plaintiffs', and thus defeat the plaintiffs, not in honest rivalry, but by means not creditable to honest English tradesmen. As to the suggestion that the plaintiffs did not sell what they represented, but that senna formed the active principle of their syrup, the small quantity of fig-syrup being used largely as a sweetener, he could not see that the plaintiffs had done wrong by calling it by the name they chose to adopt, and that in any event it did not disentitle them to the relief which they asked for as against the defendants. He consequently ordered the judgment to go against the defendants in respect to the use of the word "American" in connection with their fig-syrup as being calculated to deceive the public into believing the defendants' preparation to be that of the plaintiffs', with an account of profits and costs; but the order to extend only to the United Kingdom.

Mr. Fletcher Moulton, Q.C., for the defendants, asking for a stay to allow them an opportunity of considering whether they would appeal, his Lordship said he would stay the account and costs, but not the injunction.

[Both parties to this suit have called our attention to a slip in our first report, which stated that the defendants were selling a "Californian" syrup of figs. The only title they adopted was "American." The defendants inform us that they have entered an appeal against Mr. Justice Kekewich's judgment.]



## Trade Reports.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., April 1.

THE American orders, which were the corner-stone of last week's transactions in the drug and chemical market, have come to an end, with the result that business has resumed its normal jog-trot pace. The advance in prices generally is fairly well maintained, but the volume of business shows a marked shrinkage. In drysaltries no sales have been held this week, and at the spice-auctions held on Tuesday little demand was shown for anything. The drug-sales to-day were not very extensive, and although they opened with a very steady tone, the proportion of goods sold decreased considerably towards the end. Of a total of 1,055 lots, 365, or a little more than one-third, were disposed of at auction; but we understand that a further considerable proportion has changed hands since. The principal alterations during the week are as follows:—In chemicals cream of tartar has improved, and tartaric acid shows a slightly firmer tendency. Sulphate of copper is still easing off. On the other hand, carbolic acid remains extremely firm, with perhaps a prospect of a further advance. In sodas and potashes there is nothing of any importance to mention, but chlorate of potash shows a rather easier tendency on account of the low offers in second-hand. Quinine is extremely firm, and may advance, in consequence of the rise of fully 25 per cent. in cinchona-bark at to-day's Amsterdam sales. Arsenic firmly held. Citric acid quiet. Refined camphor has been increased in price by one of the English makers, but the others refuse to follow. Caffeine steady. Podophyllin has sold at low prices. Glycerine is again slightly firmer. Iodine quite unsettled; iodoform and iodide of potassium are offering below Convention rates, and a breakdown in the iodine price may occur any day. Opium alkaloids are steady. Strychnine firm. Permanganate of potash is very scarce on the spot. Cyanide shows a slight tendency towards improvement. Quicksilver is firmly held, but there is no change in mercurials. In sulphur a steady trade is done at firm prices. Turning to crude drugs, we have to report an advance of about 6*d.* per cwt. in Cape aloes, but Curaçao aloes sold at lower rates to-day. Balsam Peru firmly held. Fine Sumatra benzoin sold at high prices, but common sorts are fully 5*s.* easier. Balsam tolu firm. Crude camphor steady. Russian cantharides held for a little more money. Cardamoms again declined from 3*d.* to 4*d.* per lb., on an average, while seed was about 4*d.* lower. Colocynth a penny easier. Guayaquil Crown bark sold cheaply. Calumba is firmly held. Cascara sagrada plentiful, and almost unsaleable. Cubebs are again easier. Ergot of rye sold, without reserve, at a reduction in price. Gamboge sold well, and Jamaica honey was 2*s.* or 3*s.* dearer. Ipecacuanha is held for steady prices. Kola-nuts very slow of sale. Musk firmly held. Menthol remains cheap, and shows no improvement. Myrrh neglected. Cod-liver oil sold at reduced prices at the auctions, and orris-root was also several shillings lower. Opium quiet, and without much business. Castor oil easier. In essential oils there are scarcely any changes. The rhubarb-market has become very dull since last sales. Alexandrian senna sells at low prices, and Tinnevely leaves are slow of sale. Jamaica sarsaparilla 1*d.*, and Lima 2*d.*, dearer. Vanilla sold fairly well, but Jamaica beeswax was 5*s.* per cwt. lower. Spices slow of sale. Fine Jamaica ginger rather dearer; Cochin from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* lower. White pepper rather easier. Cloves dull of sale. Other spices without alteration. Canary-seed is easier. Turmeric remains firmly held. In shellac a moderate business has been done, closing

at somewhat higher prices. There has also been more inquiry for East Indian gum arabic. In heavy oils we have to report a slightly firmer market in linseed oil. Rape oil quiet, and a trifle lower for crude. Cottonseed oil 4½*d.* lower for crude, and 3*d.* for refined. Coconut oil unaltered; Cochin for delivery slightly firmer. Palm oil steady. Olive oil has been in more demand at firm prices. Turpentine quiet; 20*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. for American on the spot. Petroleum flat, and tending easier.

At to-day's drug-sales it was unanimously decided that on account of the intervening Easter holidays no drug-auctions should be held until April 29.

An action for "libel," which has been much talked of in Mincing Lane drug-circles for the past two or three months, is likely to occupy the attention of the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday. The plaintiffs are a German firm of export merchants, and the defendants a large and old-established firm of drug-merchants, likewise of German origin. It would obviously be improper to comment on the case at this stage; but we may say that the alleged libels were uttered and written in connection with certain transactions in Morocco beeswax, sold by the plaintiffs to a firm in Russia. The defendants are said to have declared that the wax was heavily adulterated, and are alleged to have made various statements impugning the plaintiffs' honesty and business-methods. The damages are laid at several thousand pounds, and a large array of witnesses is expected, including several continental merchants.

In connection with their recent letter on the output of American peppermint oil, Messrs. Schoellkopf, Hartford & MacLagan (Limited), of New York, report that the American market has lately declined further, as the growers are in need of ready cash to commence their farming operations, and are therefore pressing their oil for sale. It is thought, however, that the quantity of peppermint to be planted out this season will be smaller than for many years past on account of the now unremunerative prices. This idea seems to be borne out by the fact that speculators have lately been actually buying up the best lots of bulk oil, and that there are orders in the market for over 500 cases of HGH oil at a figure only slightly below the current quotations. It is not believed, however, that such a large quantity of HGH oil is in existence, as second holders have but little of this brand, and the bottler himself is described as "well sold up."

Our Amsterdam correspondent wires on Thursday that at the auctions of Java cinchona bark held here to-day, 5,493 packages out of a total of 6,323 catalogued, found buyers at an average unit of 3.90*c.* per half kilo., against one of 2.90*c.* at the last auctions. This shows an advance of 1*c.* per unit, the equivalent in English money being now 7½*d.* per lb. The English and American manufacturers bought the equivalent of 3,461 kilos. of quinine; the Brunswick factory, 4,742; the Mannheim and Amsterdam, 6,444; Frankfort-on-Main and Stuttgart, 4,883; Auerbach, 2,603, and other manufacturers and druggists, 5,962 kilos. of sulphate of quinine. The prices paid at the auction ranged from 10½*c.* to 42½*c.* (equal to 1½*d.* to 7½*d.*) for *Manufacturing* bark, and from 9½*c.* to 92*c.* (equal to 1½*d.* to 1*s.* 4½*d.*) for *Druggists'* barks.

Our Hamburg correspondent wires on Thursday afternoon:—Refined camphor is extremely firm at 2.90*m.* per kilo., with the prospect of an early advance. Cod-liver oil quiet, at 77*m.* per barrel for new season's non-freezing. Cassia lignea quieter, at 78*m.* per 100 kilos.

We hear from our correspondent in Bergen that during the week ending to-day the weather has been fair. In the Lofoten district there has been an improvement in the fishing; but in Finnmarken the season has opened with little result so far. The total catch of fish this season is 31,032,000, against 26,871,000 at the same time last year. The output of refined oil this season has been 17,300 barrels, against 10,200 in 1896. Market quiet. Best non-congealing 1897 oil offers at 83s. per barrel, f.o.b.

Our New York correspondent cables on Thursday evening that there have been several advances during the week. The principal change in fine chemicals is an advance of 20c. per oz. in morphia, and of 1c. per oz. in vanillin. Jamaica ginger is also dearer, the average increase in price being 1c. per lb. Oil of citronella advanced 2c., and good qualities of balsam copaiba  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. On the other hand, there has been a decline of  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. in refined borax, and of  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. in double-distilled glycerine. Coca-leaves tending higher, in consequence of active speculation. Ordinary Newfoundland cod-liver oil offers at from 60c. to 70c. per gallon.

**ACID (CARBOLIC).**—There is a very strong feeling for all grades of carboic acid. Crystals, 39-40° C. are held for 8*d.* per lb., ditto, 34-35° C. for 7*d.* per lb., but in the case of the first-named it would probably be possible to buy slightly below the quotation. For crude 75-per-cent, the current price is now 2s. 8*d.* to 2s. 9*d.*, and for 60-per-cent, 2s. 4*d.* to 2s. 4*d.* per gallon; these figures showing a fresh advance. The manufacturers are very busy, the output during the winter months having been below the requirements, while the demand has increased. It is said that the low price of salicylic acid has greatly stimulated the consumption of that article, and consequently the use of carboic acid by the salicylic makers. On the other hand, it is thought that if the present high carboic quotations are maintained throughout the summer they may check the consumption of the article in certain directions—colour-manufacture for instance.

**ACID (CITRIC).**—Quiet, at 12*d.* per lb. for B.P. quality. *Concentrated Juice*, 11*d.* 5s. per pipe, f.o.b.

**ACID (TARTARIC).**—The position is rather firmer, but no alteration in price can be reported as yet. B.P. acid (English) from the makers costs 1s. 1*d.* per lb.; foreign makers offer at 12*d.* to 12*d.* per lb. At auction to-day 36 bags of fair pale grey Cape *Argol* sold at 52s. 6*d.* per cwt.

**ALOES.**—*Cape* aloes was represented by 25 cases, of which 7 sold with a good demand at an advance of from 6*d.* to 1s. per cwt. 21s. 6*d.* to 22s. being paid for good bright quality, 21s. for fair, and from 18s. down to 16s. per cwt. for dull and drossy to ordinary inferior gum. Of *Curaçao* aloes 241 boxes were shown, 146 of these sold at a decline of 2s. to 3s. per cwt.; medium to fair bright capey realised from 14s. to 16s.; dull, ditto, 11s. 6*d.*; fair, partly dark, 13s. to 13s. 6*d.* per cwt. The remainder, which was bought in, consisted of good brown livery quality, for which somewhat less than 60s. per cwt. would be accepted. Ten gourds of good livery *Curaçao* aloes sold readily at 55s. per cwt. The *Socotrine* variety was represented by 36 kegs. For aloes of good colour and aroma 80s. per cwt. is named as the price.

**ANNATTO.**—Three cases *West Indian* annatto-paste, a variety rarely met with at the auctions, were bought in to-day at 1s. 6*d.* per lb. The quality seems good, and the price asked is about 1s. Ten bags good bright East Indian *Annatto-seed* realised 3*d.* per lb. to-day.

**BALSAM COPAIBA.**—Seven casks *Maranham* balsam shown at to-day's auctions were all bought in at from 2s. 4*d.* to 2s. 6*d.* per lb. for good thick pale quality. Two casks of so-called *African* balsam copaiba, thick quality and of brownish colour, were bought in nominally at 1s. 6*d.* per lb. Heavy arrivals have been received in New York from South

America, and the market has gone down to 2s. per lb., e.i.f., for *Maranham*, and 1s. 10*d.* per lb. for *Cartagena*.

**BALSAM TOLU.**—Of eleven cases shown at to-day's auctions five were reported sold privately. For three others of good hard quality 3s. per lb. is required, and for the remainder 2s. 11*d.* is to be taken. In New York sales have been made at the parity of 2s. 6*d.* per lb. Nothing seems to be on the way from South America.

**BENZOLIN.**—In *Palenbang* gum there was nothing of any special interest. *Penang* was represented by 33 cases, of which 11 sold at 64s. per cwt. for fair glassy almondy centres, broad false-packed borders. The *Siam* variety consisted of 29 packages, of which 12 sold cheaply; medium to pale loose almonds realised 15*d.* 10s.; pea and bean-sized almonds in block 6*d.* 15s.; hard dull block 82s. 6*d.* per cwt. For bold siftings in hard block a bid of 6*d.* 2s. 6*d.* was refused; an offer of 12*d.* was also refused for old-fashioned red-brown almonds in block, and one of 60s. for block and dusty pickings. Of *Sumatra* benzoin 121 boxes were placed in auction; 56 of these sold. The bulk consisted of a very fine arrival, including a few lots of exceptionally beautiful seconds in bright pale almonds and of excellent aroma, the best gum, in fact, which has been seen on our market for several years. This lot sold at 10*d.* 5s. per cwt.; very good almondy seconds, rather weak aroma, realised from 8*d.* 17s. 6*d.* to 9*d.*, slightly false-packed ditto, 8*d.* 10s. to 8*d.* 12s. 6*d.*; and good seconds with brown borders, 7*d.* 12s. 6*d.* per cwt. For ordinary seconds small poor almondy centres, very false packed, from 95s. up to 5*d.* 17s. 6*d.* was paid; and for common false-packed thirds 80s. per cwt. Medium grades are 5s. lower.

**BUCHU.**—Firmly held. Thirty-one bales of good bright, round green leaves were shown at auction, and ten of these realised 3*d.* per lb. For the remainder the holders are inclined to ask 3*d.* per lb. One bale of fair long narrow leaves was bought in at 6*d.* per lb.

**CAFFEINE.**—Quiet, at 18s. per lb. for the pure alkaloid. We hear that there has been a fair demand for caffeine for export to the United States lately, and it is said that an American maker who recently started operations has been brought within the syndicate, and will, in future, offer no competition.

**CALUMBA.**—Firmly held at higher prices. For 3 bags fine bright yellow washed root 75s. per cwt. is required, while 7 bags fair picked yellow mixed root were bought in at 55s. per cwt.

**CAMPHOR (CRUDE).**—Some business appears to have been done this week by refiners and others at steady prices, and the market is described as closing with a firm tone. The cable-quotations from China are high, but London second-hand holders undersell the figures mentioned in the telegrams by several shillings. An offer of 95s. per cwt. e.i.f. for *Formosa* camphor, early shipment, has been rejected; from 97s. to 98s. per cwt. e.i.f. is probably the nearest quotation. *Japanese* camphor nominal at 110s. to 112s. 6*d.* per cwt., e.i.f. At auction to-day 16 cases *Formosa* of fair quality were bought in at 100s. per cwt.

**CAMPHOR (REFINED).**—One of the English manufacturers, on March 26, advanced his quotation for bells, flowers and tablets by 1*d.* per lb., making the price for bells in one-ton lots, 1s. 6*d.* per lb. So far, however, the other refiners have refused to follow suit. They say that it is to their interest to keep the price as steady as possible, so as not to frighten off buyers now that the chief consuming season is at hand.

**CANNABIS INDICA** continues in demand, 9 robbins, out of 49 offered, sold to-day at 2*d.* per lb. for fair greenish quality, and for good green tops 4*d.* per lb. is the limit.

**CARDAMOMS** continue to be in large supply. The total quantity offered at auction consisted of 294 packages, of which 127 sold at an irregular decline averaging about 3*d.* per lb., but in some instances as much as 5*d.* to 6*d.* below the last sale rates. The following prices were paid:—*Ceylon-Mysore*, medium to bold yellow, 3s. 4*d.*; medium to good bright pale, 3s. 1*d.* to 3s. 3*d.*; small to medium nice pale, 3s.; medium yellowish, 2s. 11*d.* to 3s. 1*d.*; small to medium palish, 2s. 10*d.*; very small, 2s. 6*d.* to 2s. 9*d.*; small to medium yellow, 2s. 5*d.*; ditto, brown, 2s. 4*d.*; small pale, 2s. 3*d.*; brown and lean ditto, 2s. 1*d.* to 2s. 4*d.*; partly split shelly, brown and dull, 1s. 11*d.* to 2s. 3*d.*; brown small to



medium specky, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d.; ordinary dark brown, mostly shelly and lean, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per lb. For a parcel of 21 packages fair wild cardamoms a bid of 2s. 4d. per lb. was refused, the lot being bought in at 2s. 9d. Seed sold at a decline of about 4d. per lb., 3s. 3d. being paid for medium, and from 3s. 2d. down to 3s. for ordinary pale quality.

**CASCARA SAGRADA.**—Quite neglected. 170 bags were shown to-day, and all bought in at 15s. 6d. per cwt. for fair quality from San Francisco. The owner asked for a bid of 15s. per cwt., but could not obtain one. It is said that a large parcel of very fine, thin, silvery cascara is now being landed here. It forms part of a quantity of 300 tons which has been collected and kept in store by one of the largest dealers on the Pacific Slope, for about five years. This lot is pretty certain to leave a heavy loss to its owner. It is said that gatherers on the Pacific Coast are already offering to make contracts for delivery during the coming season at a further reduction in price.

**CASCARILLA.**—Still tending downwards and in large supply. Of 86 packages shown to-day 51 were offered without reserve. These realised from 38s. to 43s. per cwt. for fair to good bright quill, and from 26s. to 28s. per cwt. for small thin brown shavings.

**CINCHONA.**—The chief interest in to-day's drug auctions centred in the offer of 31 bales of *Guayaquil* bark, which sold at rather easier prices, 1s. 6d. per lb. being paid for good bright silvery quill, and from 8½d. for ordinary grey and rusty quill. The bulk of the parcel was damaged, and sold in that condition, at from 5½d. to 6½d. for fair ordinary quality. A bale of *South American* red bark, mostly small chips and dusty, was bought in at 2s. per lb. Of 42 bags, damaged dull cultivated *Bolivian Calisaya*, 4 sold at from 1s. to 1s. 3d. per lb.

**COCA-LEAVES.**—There was an import of 101 bags coca-leaves by the *Cormorant* from Havre, and one of 15 bales by the *Garthdee* from Rotterdam. It is reported from America that speculators have bought up all the cheap parcels of *Truxillo* leaves offering on the market. The present price of this quality is 7d. per lb. for good green leaves, while *Huanoco* quality is offered at 10d. to 11d. per lb.

**COLOCYNTH** is again 1d. lower. Three casks *Turkish* sold at 1s. 4d. per lb. for fair pale, while ordinary and very broken seedy mixed realised 9½d. per lb. Another lot was bought in at 1l. 6d. per lb. nominally. Of *Spanish* colocynth 26 packages were brought in, 5s. per lb. being the limit for fine bright pulp, and from 10½d. to 1s. per lb. for ordinary, partly seedy, and dark mixed apple.

**CREAM OF TARTAR.**—There has been a slight improvement in the position of this article, and prices are about 2s. per cwt. higher all round. For best white *French* crystals from 72s. to 73s. per cwt., f.o.b. Bordeaux, is now asked, but we do not believe that any sales have yet been made above 71s. per cwt. f.o.b. spot; crystals 78s., powder 80s. to 81s. per cwt.

**CROTON SEED.**—No *East Indian* seed was offered to-day. A parcel of 3 bales, each about 130 lbs., all very badly cleaned pale seed, from *Shanghai*, was bought in to-day, without mention of price.

**CUBEBS.**—30 bags small mouldy, but fair and not stalky, berries from Singapore sold, subject to approval, at 25s. per cwt., which is a low price. Another parcel of 20 bags rather stalky good berries is held for 30s. per cwt.

**DRAGON'S BLOOD.**—Three cases dull hard saucers were bought in at 5l. 10s. per cwt., a bid of 5l. being rejected by the holder. Six packages ordinary partly bricky mixed gum in reed were bought in at 9l. per cwt., a bid of 7l. 15s. having been refused.

**ERGOT OF RYE** continues to be in heavy supply, so far as *Spanish* ergot is concerned. The quality of that which is offered, however, is extremely wormy. At auction to-day the bulk of it was bought in at from 6½d. to 7d. for ordinary, and 9½d. per lb. for sifted quality. A parcel of 15 bags sold at the very low quotation of 5½d. per lb. for very wormy *Spanish*, bidding beginning at 1d. per lb., and at 4d. per lb. for 9 bags rather wormy *Russian*. Another parcel of 15 bags sold very cheaply without reserve, very wormy *Russian*, at 4d. per lb. A lot of 4 bags bold and slightly wormy *Spanish* is held for 8d. per cwt.

**GAMBOGE** dealer and in moderate demand. Of 27 packages offered at auction to-day, 6 sold at 8l. 10s. per cwt. for fair, blocky, partly ricy mixed and damp pipe. For a rather duller lot 7l. 10s. was paid, subject to confirmation by the owner; and for fair blocky pipe an offer of 7l. 2s. 6d. per cwt. is to be submitted.

**GLYCERINE** keeps firm in consequence of the still improving position of the raw material. Probably 61s. or 62s. per cwt. would now be the lowest quotation for second hand double-distilled sp. gr. 1.260.

**GUAIACUM.**—A parcel of 7 barrels gum from San Domingo was to have been offered to-day, but could not be got ready in time. One case of fine bright gum was bought in at 2s. 6d. per lb.

**GUARANA.**—All the cheap lots offering in New York have been bought up by speculators, who now ask 1s. 9d. per lb. There have not been any arrivals for a very long time.

**HONEY.**—In very good demand for most varieties. Of *Jamaica* honey 29 packages were offered to-day, and all sold with good competition at an advance of about 4s. on fine and 2s. on medium qualities. The following prices were paid:—Fine liquid orange, of good aroma, 34s. to 35s. 6d.; darker ditto, of fine flavour, 25s. to 32s.; ordinary dull to fair amber, 18s. 6d. to 24s. 6d. per cwt. Forty cases good pale candied *Californian* honey were bought in at 50s. per cwt., a bid of 40s. being refused; and four cases good *Italian* were also bought in at 40s. per cwt.

**IODINE.**—It is generally believed that the iodine convention came to an end yesterday, and it is said that a meeting of persons interested in the article and belonging to that convention was held to-day, with what result is not, however, known. In the meantime, until definite official news is available, the market is extremely unsettled. The agent for the new Scotch iodide manufacturers is offering iodide of potassium at 11s., which is 6d. below the convention price; and one of the English makers quotes iodoform at 15s. 3d. per lb., which is from 3d. to 6d. below convention rates. Second-hand parcels of crude iodine are also in the market; a lot of low-testing quality sold a few days ago on a basis of 8d. per oz.

**IPECACUANHA.**—At to-day's auctions 55 bales of *Brazilian* root were offered. Of these 19 sold at steady prices—viz., from 5s. to 5s. 2d. per lb. for fairly good annulated root, and from 5s. to 5s. 1d. per lb. for slightly damaged ditto. Picked root bought in at 6s. 6d. per lb. Of *Carthagena* ipecacuanha 31 bags were all bought in. The limits run from 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d. per lb., which seems to indicate a firmer tone.

**JALAP.**—Reports from America state that the first 90 bales of the new crop have come to hand, and have been chiefly sold for export at 5d. per lb., the quality being good and heavy. Old, partly wormy, root offers at 4½d. to 4¾d. per lb., c.i.f. The market is dull. Nothing was offered at auction to-day.

**KOLA-NUTS** continue to arrive in considerable quantities from the West Coast of Africa. A large quantity was placed on sale, but no business was effected. The article is rather neglected. For fair *African* kolas 4d. per lb. is the limit.

**LIQUORICE-ROOT.**—Good varieties of decorticated root are scarce; small-cut *French* or *Turkish* offers at 40s. per cwt. A parcel of 8 bales very fine quality root was offered at auction to-day and a bid of about 50s. was rejected, the owner asked 70s., but he is willing to submit 65s. per cwt.

**MENTHOL.**—Still tending downwards. Ten cases of good quality offered at auction to-day were bought in at 6s.; no bid could be obtained at 5s. 9d. per lb. The nominal spot quotation is 5s. 10d., and for arrival 5s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f., is asked.

**MUSK.**—Firmly held, but no business was done at the auctions excepting in 3 bottles of so-called "grain musk," which sold without reserve at 2s. 9d. per oz., a price from which the quality of the stuff can be gathered. Of *Tonquin* pods first-pile 9 tins were bought in; a bid of 89s. per oz. was apparently refused for good thin blue-skin pods for which 90s. is required. Of third-pile pods 5 tins were bought in at prices varying from 30s. to 60s. per oz.

**OIL (CASTOR).—**All the backbone seems to be out of the market, and prices must again be quoted lower. For *Italian* medicinal on the spot 4*l.* per lb. is asked, but cannot be obtained. Fifteen cases were offered at auction to-day, and bought in, a bid of 3½*d.* per lb. being refused. For *French* oil the quotations are as follows: Medicinal in cases, 30*s.* to 31*s.* per cwt.; in barrels, 28*s.* to 28*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., f.o.b., Marseilles. For 30 cases yellow Calcutta seconds 3*d.* per lb. is wanted, and 2½*d.* per lb. was refused.

**OIL (COD-LIVER).—**Sluggish. Most of the agents and importers here profess themselves unwilling to sell, and seem to believe in an early improvement in the market; but at auction to-day 20 casks of *Norwegian* oil sold, "without reserve," at a big reduction in price—fair old oil, 61*s.* to 62*s.*; another lot, 55*s.* per barrel.

**OILS (ESSENTIAL).—**The essential oil most largely represented at the auctions was oil of *Eucalyptus*, of which over 50 cases were shown. No business was effected, however. Platypus brand (60 per cent.) is limited at 2*s.* per lb.; fine Portuguese, said to be genuine globulus, at 2*s.* per lb.; other globulus oil at 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb.; Risdonia at 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb.; and nondescript quality at 9*d.* per lb. No change is reported in oil of *Cassia*. At auction 3 cases 84-87 per cent. were bought in at 7*s.* 9*d.*, and 5 cases 54 per cent. at 5*s.* 6*d.* per lb. Seven packages East Indian *Sandalwood* oil were bought in at 4½*d.* per oz., 3 cases oil of *Nutmeg* at 2½*d.* per oz. For 3 cases native *Cinnamon* oil a bid of 1*s.* per oz. is to be submitted. Fair *Ginger-grass* oil is held for 3½*d.* per oz. A parcel of Montserrat *Bay* oil in Florida-water bottles sold at 8*s.* 9*d.* per lb. to-day; and 15 cases Fisher's *Citronella* oil were bought in at 2½*d.* per oz. *Sassafras* oil is tending higher in America, owing to the active local demand; 1*s.* 10½*d.* to 1*s.* 11½*d.* per lb. is quoted for bulk oil. *Citronella* oil: The last business reported was for 5 tons in drums, shipment until end of July, at 1*s.* per lb., c.i.f. terms. Of *Lemongrass* oil, 400 cases changed hands a few days ago at 2*d.* per oz., c.i.f., for August-December teamer shipment.

**OPIMUM.—***Persian* opium continues to sell steadily at full prices, from 10*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* per lb. being paid for finest, and to 9*s.* to 9*s.* 9*d.* for medium to good, and from 8*s.* to 9*s.* for ordinary quality. In *Turkish* opium there has been no business worth speaking of this week.

**ORRIS-ROOT.—**Much easier. At auction to-day 5 bags *Florentine* good pale bright were bought in at 70*s.* per cwt. nominally, but 19 bags fair bold *Verona* rather dark mixed realised only 43*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. when sold without reserve, and another lot of 6 bags good but yellow in colour brought 47*s.* per cwt., also without reserve.

**PODOPHYLLIN.—**American podophyllin, guaranteed quite soluble and of brownish colour, offers at 10*s.* 9*d.* per lb. In London sales of soluble B.P. podophyllin have been made at 13*s.* 6*d.* per lb. The quotation runs from that figure to 14*s.* per lb.

**POTASH SALTS.—***Cyanide of potash* seems to be somewhat firmer, the present quotation for English 98 per cent. being 11½*d.* per lb. for inland and 10*d.* per lb. for export. Yellow *Prussiate of potash* unchanged, at 5*d.* per lb. net from one maker, and 5½*d.* from the others. *Pernanganate* extremely scarce, and almost unobtainable on the spot. Second-hand holders are asking 75*s.* per cwt. for small crystals. *Potashes* very low in price; best Montreal cheap at 21*s.* 6*d.* *Pearl-ash*, 34*s.* German *Potash* 90 per cent., 18*s.* per cwt.

**QUININE.—**Firmly held and difficult to obtain at 8½*d.* per oz. for German bulk from second-hand. Up to the present, however, there have been few orders in the market, the deliveries of quinine from London warehouses being about 140,000 oz. last month, which is greatly in excess of arrivals. Probably the result of the Amsterdam cinchona-sales will strengthen the market. At auction to-day 3,000 oz. B & S quinine, landed in 1889, were bought in at 10½*d.* per oz. They were catalogued, "To be taken at warrant weights."

**RHUBARB.—**The market is quiet, and no animation to buy was shown to-day. Only 32 cases were offered, of which 11 changed hands at the following prices:—*Shensi*, round medium, good coat, fine pinky fracture, slightly rough, 1*s.* 10*d.* per lb.; for medium to bold flat, fair pinky grey fracture, 1*s.* 5*d.* per lb. is to be submitted; *Canton*, good flat

pickings, 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb.; round, pinky grey fracture, fair grey coat, 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb.; *High-dried*, flat, small, good bright coat, even pinky fracture, 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb., medium to bold flat, fair coat and fracture, 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb., discoloured and wormy rubbish, 5*d.* per lb.; for a parcel of very flat round *Shensi*, even coat and fracture, 4*s.*, and for medium size 3*s.* per lb. is asked. The importer of the parcel of *High-dried* rhubarb, to which we referred last week, points out to us that the few pieces of root seen by us in the parcel which we described as slightly wormy, were probably affected by "dry worm," which occurs in every sound parcel of root, but not by "fresh worm." The former is that which exists in the root before it is dried, and being destroyed by the drying process, does not spread. "Fresh worm" is the one which attacks the root after drying, and is therefore liable to spread.

**SARSAPARILLA.—**Of genuine grey *Jamaica* root 14 bales were offered to-day, and sold with good competition at a further advance of fully 1*d.* per lb., 1*s.* 9*d.* being paid for first to third class damaged parcels, one lot realising 1*s.* 11*d.* per lb. *Guayaquil* sarsaparilla sold cheaply at 1*s.* to 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb. for fair, and 11*d.* per lb. for badly-damaged quality. *Honduras* root was all bought in at from 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. Of *Lima* root 14 bales sold at a further advance of 2*d.* per lb.—namely, 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* For 5 packages ordinary red *Native Jamaica* 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb. was paid.

**SENNA.—**Of *Tinneelly* leaves 92 packages, mostly second-hand stock, were offered to-day. About half sold at rather dragging prices; common small, off colour, ½*d.* to 1*d.* per lb.; small yellow mixed, 1½*d.* to 2½*d.*; fair to good bold greenish leaf, 3½*d.* to 6*d.* per lb. Twenty-two packages *Alexandrian* senna were bought in at auction, but the best lots have since sold at 1*s.* per lb.

**SHELLAC.—**The market has somewhat improved this week, and closes at an advance of fully 1*s.* per cwt., with business in orange TN, May delivery, at 65*s.* per cwt., and further buyers at 65*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. On the spot TN is quoted at 64*s.*, AC gamet at 74*s.*, per cwt.

**SULPHONAL.—**The manufacturers report that there is no prospect of any reduction in the price of this article. If there should be any change it will be, they say, an upward one.

**TRAGACANTH.—**In moderate demand. Best white *Persian* gum is held for 14*l.* per cwt.; seconds sold at 11*l.* 10*s.* to 12*l.* 15*s.*; thirds at 11*l.* to 11*l.* 5*s.* per cwt.

**VARIOUS DRUGS.—***Antimony*: 80 cases were bought in to-day at 19*l.* per ton, showing a firm market. *Ambergris*: of 2 tins offered at auction to-day, one of 7½ oz. sold at the moderate price of 44*s.* for rather ordinary quality. *Chinese cantharides* firmer; at to-day's auctions a bid of 1*s.* per lb. for 2 cases of fair quality was refused, the limit being 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb. One box of third quality *Castorum* was offered, without reserve, and bought in at 45*s.* per lb. nominally. *East Indian cassia fistula* is in large supply and difficult of sale; 40 baskets lean wormy pods were bought in to-day at 9*s.* per cwt. *Gentian* was represented to-day by 10 bales of good cut root. These are offering at 34*s.* per cwt., but found no buyer. *Lime-juice* neglected; 18 puncheons of *Jamaica* juice, mixed with impurity as usual, are held for 1*s.* 2*d.* per gallon. *African kino* is still difficult of sale; 3 cases shown to-day were bought in; 4*s.* 6*d.* per lb. is suggested as the price. Of 5 cases *Gum mastie* in good pale drop, part sold at 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb. *Myrrh* quite neglected; 66 packages were shown to-day, but only two sold at 18*s.* per cwt. for small siftings; dark to good native picked was bought in at 80*s.* to 100*s.* per cwt., and for fair sorts 50*s.* is said to be the limit. *Nux vomica*: 90 bags small grey seed from Madras were bought in at 8*s.* per cwt. *Orange peel* remains neglected; 1 case of very dark strips sold at 3*d.* per lb. Good bright *Malta* and *Tripoli* is quoted at 8*d.* to 9*d.* per lb., and fair ringlets at 6*d.* per lb. *Canary-seed* neglected, at 28*s.* per quarter for Turkish, and from 35*s.* to 45*s.* for Spanish, according to quality. Seventeen bags *Japan fennel-seed* sold, without reserve, at 17*s.*, and for 14 bags *East Indian* 14*s.* per cwt. is asked. Of *St. Ignatius beans* 56 bags were catalogued, but not landed in time for sale. *Squills* neglected, at 2*d.* to 4*d.* per lb., according to quality. For 5 packages black, slightly crystallised *Para tonca beans*, 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb. is asked.



WAX (BEES').—Rather easier to-day. Of *Jamaica* wax 26 packages offered and sold at a decline of about 5s. per cwt.—viz., from 8*l.* 2s. 6*d.*, up to 8*l.* 10s. per cwt. for rather dark to fine red and yellow. *East Indian* wax was all bought in; good pale bleached quality being held for 7*l.*, ordinary ditto for 6*l.* 5s. Of *Madagascar* 210 packages were almost all bought in, only a small lot of ordinary dull wormy wax selling at 6*l.* per cwt. Ordinary *Mogador* was bought in at 96s.; fine, at 125s. per cwt. Fifteen bags orange *Portuguese* wax, certified pure, were bought in at 6*l.* 15s.; 5 cases yellow *French* beeswax in bars, all guaranteed pure, at 7*l.* 5s.; and a parcel of *North American*, at 6*l.* 15s. to 7*l.* 10s. per cwt.

#### The Market in Heavy Chemicals.

The improved demand for heavy chemicals, noted last week, still continues, and large shipments are being made to the United States, owing to the new McKinley tariff. This latter remark especially applies to *Chlorate of potash*, which is firm at the advanced price of 5*l.* *Caustic soda* and *Bleaching-powder* in request at late rate. *Soda crystals* and *Soda ash* in demand at advanced figures. *Sulphate of ammonia* dull and lower; Beekton terms, 7*l.* 12s. 6*d.*; Beekton, 7*l.* 12s. 6*d.*; Leith, 7*l.* 16s. 3*d.*; London, 7*l.* 15s.; Hull, 7*l.* 17s. 6*d.* Exports from Leith last week amounted to 154 tons. *Cream of tartar* slightly firmer; powdered, 79s. to 80s.; crystals, 77s. *Sulphate of copper* in less demand; prices are easier, 17*l.* 10s. to 17*l.* 12s. 6*d.*; Liverpool, 17*l.* 15s. to 18*l.* *Benzols* quiet at quotations practically as mentioned last week. *Hyposulphite of soda* has a firmer tendency, with somewhat better demand. *Salt cake* in heavier demand. *Sulphur* firm at unchanged rates. South Durham *Salt* in heavy demand for shipment and home; prices very firm. White powdered *Arsenic* also keeps firm, and is in short supply; nominal quotation 25*l.* *Bichromates of potash* and *soda* in steady request. *Borax* and *Boric acid* dull with weaker tendency as regards price. Yellow *Prussiate of potash* steady. *Carbolic acids* in request; prices are higher, 75 per cent., 2s. 8*d.* to 2s. 9*d.*; crude 60 per cent., 2s. 5½*d.* to 2s. 6*d.* Crystals, 39-40° C., 8*d.* to 8½*d.*; 34-35° C., 7½*d.* to 7¾*d.* *Pitch* in brisker request. *Crude* and *Solvent naphtha* quietly steady. *Green copperas* maintains a firm tone, and demand is very moderate. There is no change to report in prices of *Linseed* and *Cottonseed cakes*, and only moderate business is passing.

#### The Liverpool Drug-market.

Our Liverpool correspondent, writing on March 31 last says that castor oil has been receiving somewhat sparse attention, but values have been fully maintained owing to the absence of arrivals; good seconds Calcutta is held from 2¼*d.* to 2½*d.* Madras 3¼*d.* to 3½*d.* and first-pressure French 2½*d.* Second pressure 2¾*d.* with Bombay at 2½*d.* per lb. *African Ginger* is steady at about 20s. per cwt., with 22s. asked for old good dry. *Kola-nuts* continue to meet with a good demand, and sales are being made of good dry at 3½*d.* to 3¾*d.* per lb. *Chlorate of potash*, although quoted 5¼*d.* per lb. by the makers, is obtainable at a shade less from second-hand holders. *Fenugreek seeds* are offered at 9s. to 9s. 6*d.* cwt. for good Egyptian. *Russian Anise* of good quality offers at 16s. cwt. with an upward tendency. The movement in *Honeys*, which has marked the market during the past few weeks, has continued. The lower grades of Chilian are almost entirely wanting, and the better qualities are getting into narrower compass. Californian is steady at the late rates. In *Gums* there is no change to note in Soudan sorts, sellers still offering at prices showing slight concessions, but buyers operate sparingly, and are evidently allowing their stocks to run very low. Medium grades are in request, and they have been rather a good inquiry; holders, however, exhibit a good deal of firmness, and quotations are well maintained.

#### The Hamburg Drug-market.

Our Hamburg correspondent writes on March 30:—"Business in general is very quiet here, and there is very little doing in our drug-market at present. *Acacia gum* is unchanged, with only little business. *Arsenic* is still firmly held, at last week's prices. *Antimony* very firm, at 38m. to

39m. per 100 kilos. *Balsam copaiba* unchanged, and firm at 4.50m. per kilo. for genuine Maracaibo. *Balsam Peru* unchanged, at 17½m. per kilo. *Balsam tolu*, 4.75m. per kilo. *Camphor* is steady, but quiet; refined is quoted to-day at 290m. per 100 kilos. *Chlorate of potash* is unaltered, at 77m. per 100 kilos. *Cassia lignea* a little easier, new crop in the warehouse here is held for 79m. to 80m.; old Cassia, 90m. to 94m. per 100 kilos. *Cassia vera* firm; some lots have been sold at equal to about 57m. to 58m. per 100 kilos. *Coca-leaves* quiet, Bolivian are quoted at 120m. to 140m. per 100 kilos. *Ergot of rye* is unchanged, at 95m. to 100m. per 100 kilos. *Gentian-root* firm and scarce, at 55m. to 56m. per 100 kilos. *Galangal*, 44m. to 45m. per 100 kilos. *Honey* firmly held; Chilian for shipment is held for higher prices. *Kola-nuts* are firm at 60m. to 88m. per 100 kilos. *Menthol* quiet, at 13½m. to 14m. per kilo. *Nucronica* a shade better, at 12½m. per 100 kilos.

#### The Norway Cod-liver-oil Market.

Our Bergen correspondent writes on March 26 that although the weather has lately been fine the result of the fishing is still below the average. The Lofoten fishery appears to be drawing to a close, and many people think it will be quite finished before Easter; that at Finnmarken has not yet commenced. The price of good new-season's non-congealing oil is firm at 85s. per barrel, f.o.b. In the northern towns the quotations are advancing, and prospects are looked upon as favourable for a general rise. The livers have grown much leaner since the beginning of the season, and yield much less oil. From another side we obtain the following summary of official statistics up to March 22:—

Production of Crude Cod-liver Oil (Hectl.)

	1894	1895	1896	1897
Lofoten .. ..	5,360	9,149	3,968	8,264
Other districts ..	4,633	3,037	2,393	7,147
Total .. ..	9,993	12,186	6,361	15,411

It is not likely, says this correspondent, that much more Lofoten oil will now be produced. The price of livers, as well as of crude oil, has already advanced considerably, and the market keeps firm with a good demand.

#### The Amsterdam Market.

Our Amsterdam correspondent reports that the 4 iron drums of discoloured *Cajuput oil* to which we referred the other day have been sold at the parity of about 1s. 8¾*d.* per lb. The stock of good green oil in bottles is almost cleared. Holders ask 2s. 8*d.* per bottle, but cannot obtain that figure. The prospects for the cinchona auctions to be held on Thursday are very good. Since the last sales bids have been made at the rate of 3½*d.* per unit for parcels of bark bought in at these auctions, and have been refused.

#### The Smyrna Opium-market.

A Smyrna correspondent writes on March 19 that in the early part of that week two large American buyers bought 130 cases *Tulequate* of all kinds, according to quality, at the parity of from 7s. 6½*d.* to 7s. 8*d.* per lb., f.o.b., showing a decline on the previous prices. Since then, contrary to the general expectation, an improvement has taken place, exclusively on account of the reports from New York that a 81 per lb. duty would be put on opium in America. This has caused American buyers to continue their purchases, the total for the week amounting to 430 cases, beginning at 7s. 6½*d.* and ending at 8s. 6*d.* per lb. It is said here that previous to these transactions the stock in America already exceeded 3,000 cases. About 100 cases have moreover been consigned to America on speculation by owners in Turkey. Advices from Constantinople indicate that the position of things there is pretty much the same as in Smyrna, and it is likely that by the middle of April America will be holding the very large stock of 4,000 cases, which is more than has ever been available there.

We are, yours truly,  
WILLS & WOOTTON.



SIR,—In reply to your communication bearing date of March 22, asking for an expression of opinion respecting the proposed alterations of the by-laws, I say emphatically I consider a fee of ten guineas for the Minor examination most exorbitant. Such an alteration is not warranted by the Society's published accounts, and I am surprised the Council has the audacity to make such a proposal, which points to one thing pronouncedly—namely, that the entire monopoly of examination powers held by the Pharmaceutical Society for the legal qualification and title of chemist and druggist has led, leads, and will still lead to nothing short of tyranny and coercion.

There is no other trade or profession whose members and aspirants are so hemmed in by a society endowed with legal powers, and the Legislature could not have foreseen at the time of granting these powers to what it would ultimately lead—namely, the use of the money obtained as fees from candidates desirous of obtaining qualification, not for the legitimate work of the Society and good of the craft, but carrying on a journal which does not of itself pay; running a school which has to be subsidised; and the formation of a clique who are ready to "blackball" any person or persons who perchance does not entirely agree with the policy of the *Journal*.

It is indeed time such monopoly should cease.

I am, Sir, faithfully yours,

A TEACHER OF PHARMACY. (83/47).

SIR,—I do not think the increase in examination fees will diminish the number of candidates entering for the "Minor" examination, but fear it will hardly improve the relationship between the younger members of the drug trade and the Pharmaceutical Society.

I understand the principal reason for the increased fee is to cover the expense of life registration. I am unable to understand the reason why a candidate should pay a second registration fee in the event of his entering for examination a second time beyond the stipulated period. This appears to be an anomaly that requires explanation.

Yours truly,

Liverpool.

R. C. COWLEY.

SIR,—After reading the very plain statements in your journal as to the expenditure of the Pharmaceutical Society, I fail to see how even members of that Society can uphold the proposed ten-guinea fee for the Minor. Speaking particularly for Scotland, the young men who enter the trade are not able to pay "ad lib." according to the cash needs of the Bloomsbury Square people. I can assure you the majority have quite a hard struggle to qualify as it is. I say by all means let the cost of the examinations be defrayed by the candidates; but it has been shown that even now the examinations more than pay, the surplus being swallowed up for the *Pharmaceutical Journal* and other luxuries for the members of the Pharmaceutical Society.

This is a matter affecting those outside the Society, hence my protest; it is monstrous to so heavily burden our young men.

Yours truly,

Praserburgh.

J. A. ROBERTSON.

#### The Suffering Wholesalers and the 2*l.* Booking-fee

N.B.—The notes in brackets have been inserted in the draft of this letter by Messrs. Sutton & Co., the carriers.

SIR,—Your correspondent "P. P. P." has "touched the spot." The small-parcel contract-system is on the increase, and the evils attendant thereon will have to be dealt with by the wholesale houses.

This contract system was not intended by its authors as a means for chemists and others to obtain all their supplies from London, but only for special goods required urgently as an auxiliary to the weekly or monthly orders. We are prepared to meet this side of the case, and if our clients will give us their larger orders they will find the smalls attended to cheerfully and promptly. On the other hand, we are not prepared to grant accounts to customers who seek to obtain all their supplies by the small-parcel contract system—which leads to waste untold—by their sending orders daily to several houses in the trade, thereby causing as many entries in the day-book, journal, and ledger, and, of course, special early delivery, together with the objectionable 2*l.* fee.

The probability is that if the orders were all sent to one house they could be despatched in one package by rail [not necessarily by "rail"—we give an advantage in price up to 112 lbs.], and the carriage would not be more than the aggregate of the several booking-fees.

We believe that all the small-parcel carriers' agreements have a clause prohibiting the subdivision of orders [correct], and that where the number of parcels exceeds a certain quota daily under the contract the consignee is dealt with accordingly [there is nothing specified or implied in our contract to this effect]. If "P. P. P." will give us a call any day between 11 and 1 o'clock, we will soon convince him that the weighing-up of "smalls," and "carrying forward" the overplus, is attended with loss of time, labour, and expense, for which the wholesaler does not receive adequate remuneration. Further, if your correspondent can spare the time and will lunch with us, we will take him round on our "special-parcels" van to the carriers, and we will show him one of the sights of London.

We are prepared to accept "contract orders," but our friends on their part must be willing to "pay for the accommodation." subjoined is our circular.

Yours truly,

MAY, ROBERTS & CO.

9 and 11 Clerkenwell Road, E.C.

#### SUBDIVISION OF ORDERS UNDER CONTRACTS WITH SMALL-PARCEL CARRIERS.

Owing to the reduced prices of patent medicines, and the increasing number of orders to be despatched by Sutton, Globe, Foster, and other carriers *under contract weights*, we are compelled to give notice that on and after March 26 we will charge the booking-fee of 2*l.* paid to these carriers on all parcels, *irrespective of value*.

The carriers in question could not make the contracts if they did not receive the booking-fees, thereby throwing the onus of carriage on the senders. Practically the London wholesale houses pay the carriage on patent medicines to country contractors.

The time, trouble, and cost of entering and working an order for 10*s.* or 15*s.* worth of goods per small-parcel carrier is as great as on a 5*l.* order by rail.

Many customers are not aware of the *scramble* entailed to get these parcels delivered daily at the various depôts by 4 o'clock in the afternoon, which greatly interferes with other orders.

9 and 11 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.

MAY, ROBERTS & CO.

SIR,—I hope that you will allow me to give my cordial support to the suggestion of your able correspondent "P. P. P." He suggests combined pressure being brought to bear upon the carriers to abolish the fee. I am surprised that the trade have tolerated such a nuisance so long; the carriers make a contract with you to carry a given weight at a certain price, and then have the audacity to ask the sender to pay 2*l.* when the parcel is tendered to be sent. Can they legally do this, or has the point ever been contested in a court of law? If they have power to do it, then let the retail and wholesale trade combine and demand its abolition. In the P.A.T. Association we have a committee representing both interests. A deputation from this body might deal with the matter. I suggest also that the contract-weight be increased from 12 lbs. to 14 lbs. These small orders have become an absolute necessity, whether the wholesale trade like it or not; but if you have over a dozen articles on your want-list, as I have several days a week, you are obliged to divide this order amongst two or three houses. If the weight were raised to 14 lbs. the 10*s.* orders would be very few, and May, Roberts & Co. would have less reason to complain of small orders.

Yours truly,

Halifax, March 27.

HENRY BELL.

#### The Brussels International Pharmaceutical Conference.

CHER MONSIEUR,—The organising committee of the Eighth International Pharmaceutical Congress to be held in this city next August, under the high protectorate of His Majesty King Leopold, are hard at work, and success now seems certain. We trust that the British and German societies which, so far, have shown but little enthusiasm, will soon fall in line with the others. Belgian adherents are most numerous, and from France there is a beautiful movement hitherwards. Many French pharmaceutical syndicates have appointed delegates. This, you will agree, is excellent. The Austrian Society will also send delegates, and that of Roumania has promised support.

Moreover, be it known to you that the International Pharmaceutical Tournament seems an assured success. It will be the key to the Congress.

English, Italians, Germans, Frenchmen, and our own countrymen will take part in it. The prize diploma is very beautiful, a real work of art of high value, and will remain a precious souvenir for the laureates. Medals will be given of gold and of silver. The fêtes, as you know, will be grandiose. Ladies are especially invited to take part in them. There will be a reception in the splendid salon of the ancient Town Hall, gorgeous evening fêtes at the Exhibition, a gala performance at the Opera, excursions, visits to industrial establishments, yachting on the Scheldt.

Soon, Cher Monsieur, I will send you further news. Meanwhile I remain, very cordially yours.

102 Chaussée de Wavre,  
Brussels, March 29.

THE SECRETARY.

#### The Syphon-trade.

SIR,—I have read your remarks on this subject, and think that the only way to put an end to syphon-pilfering is to lend them out free of charge, in which case they have no money value to anybody. I have long since adopted this plan, and have trebled my syphon-trade by the system.

Of course, they require watching, but it is little trouble; and its success may be judged by the fact that my average loss, with two shops, does not amount to more than three or four syphons per annum, which I consider very good.

Messrs. Jewsbury & Brown, of Manchester, have this year adopted the above system, wholesale, taking all risk of loss. In face of this competition, other firms will have to follow suit—at any rate in the North.

Yours truly,

JASON. (84/7.)

SIR,—I am glad to see your article on the syphon-trade. I enclose sample of check-book I use, and have found it most serviceable, but unless a constant collection is kept up, I fear we must continue to lose some. The excuse is invariably, "I have sent it back."

Hooke Pharmacy, Chester,  
March 26.

Yours, &c.,

D. DICKINSON.

No. 3063

No. 3063. Date

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This Syphon is lent only, and must be returned within 14 days, or 2s. 6d. will be charged.

D. DICKINSON,

Dispensing Chemist,

HOOKE PHARMACY, CHESTER.

Mr. Wells Wood, of 8 Albion Parade, Clissold Park, N., writes to us in reference to a remark made by the Judge in his summing-up in the syphon case we reported last week. The Judge said that Mr. Wood had made a remarkable statement, which was that "through the purchase of other businesses he had more bottles than he received, &c." Mr. Wells Wood sends us a lengthy letter in correction of this statement. It is to the effect that in cross-examination by the counsel for the defence he had admitted having at one time bought a business at Camden Town taking over, perhaps, some fifty syphons. But he emphatically denies that he stated he had opened a new business, or that through purchasing other businesses he had returned more syphons than he had received. "As a matter of fact," he concludes, "although taking all the precautions you suggest, I have lost in two years at one business (a new one) over 200 syphons."

#### Velvetola.

SIR,—On reading your report of Mr. N. H. Martin's paper read before the Chemists' Assistants' Association we observe he devotes a paragraph to "Velvetola" as an example of fancy names in pharmacy. We have had some trouble with this particular article from the point of view of the medicine stamp. We sold a dozen bottles to a brother chemist, who was informed by the Board of Inland Revenue that it was

liable to stamp-duty. The Secretary of the Inland Revenue writes us on March 24 that the label as well as the handbill renders the article liable to stamp duty.

Yours respectfully,

123A Nethergate, Dundee,  
March 29.

DAVIDSON & GRAY.

#### Armenian Assistants.

SIR,—Under "Personalities" on March 20 you refer to an Armenian refugee to whom I have given employment and a home. He has had eight years' experience in one of the best pharmacies in Constantinople, so I find him equal to anything in continental pharmacy. He is a nice young fellow, very useful, and gentlemanly, besides being an attraction to the shop. His experience is a sad one; he had one hour's notice to clear out of the city or share the fate of his father, mother, brother, and sister, all massacred.

I know of another Armenian pharmacist who wants a home in a chemist's business. He has had about the same experience as the gentleman I have. Would any chemist like his address?

34 Fleet Street, Torquay,  
March 26.

Yours faithfully,

E. A. HOLLOWAY.

#### MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

We reply to our subscribers and their employees only; queries must, therefore, be authenticated by the name and address of the subscriber. When more than one query is sent write each on a separate piece of paper. When a sample accompanies a query full particulars regarding the origin and use of the sample must be given, and the name of the querist should be placed on the sample. Queries are not replied to by post.

70/5. *D. B.*—The glue is made from fish-skins, but how we cannot tell. You will find a good formula for **Liquid Glue** on page 51 of January 9 issue, and for **Cement** on page 70.

70/52. *Brockley.*—Try the cement mentioned above, but we think you expect too much. In cementing glass the strength of the joint depends chiefly upon the thinness of the layer of cement.

71/46. *J. S.*—The Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society supplies the Preliminary examination forms. We sent your request to him.

72/43. *W. E. Dawson.*—We do not know what you mean. The result of the **DIARY Competition (home)** was published in our Winter Number. Nor do we comprehend your final sentence, "Your reply by return obliging." We do not reply by post; if we did, we should certainly not reply to those who send no stamped envelope for that purpose.

71/23. *Vera.*—Iodine 3ij. is the quantity. **Tr. Idris Flor.** is 1 in 8 S.V.R.

71/41. *D. D.*—The **Register of Chemists and Druggists** is published by Mr. Richard Breunridge, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., price 5s.

71/35. *Duplic.*—We have not a formula for the preparation of concentrated unfermented malt vinegar. We understand that you wish to make it from acetic acid. We repeat that that is illegal, and we may add that the manufacture of malt vinegar can only be done under licence. If you know more than we do, why ask us questions?

76/22. *Suez.*—**Lime-juice and Glycerine.**—See the report of the Chiswick case. There is no real need for naming the preparation as above. "Lime-cream, commonly called Lime-juice and Glycerine," will do just as well. Certainly if it is illegal to make the preparation as "lime-juice and glycerine," it is quite as illegal to make it without lime-juice. The glass in your cases should be renewed.

77/70. *Enquirer.*—(1) We cannot recommend the article, as we have no knowledge of it further than what we have observed in advertisements, and these are not assuring. (2) We shall announce when the book will be ready.



69/6. *Chemist*.—Household Ammonia.—See *C. & D.*, October 10, 1896, page 574.

72/6. *W. S.* asks us questions almost every week. They are like this:—

- (1) What pay does a junior clerk get on entering a wholesale drug-office?
- (2) To what position and to what salary may he rise?
- (3) Are travellers selected from the office, or from the wholesale department of a drug-house?
- (4) Is it necessary to serve a three-years' apprenticeship to the retail before entering the wholesale office?

We are very long-suffering in this department, but we had quite enough of "W. S." last month; but if anybody would like to take him under his wing we shall be glad to receive replies to the four questions.

72/8. *Fassifern*.—Clear Brilliantine.—Castor oil, 1 oz.; absolute alcohol, 2 oz.; perfume, a sufficiency.

72/28. *Equinus*.—Doses for Horses in the V.C.P. are reckoned for horses 16 hands high. If you multiply the dose by the number of hands, and divide by sixteen, you will get an approximation to the doses for different sized horses.

75/42. *Sapo*.—Egg-julep.—See *C. & D.*, October 31, 1896 page 667.

75/51. *Cement*.—Cement.—See our issue of January 9, page 70. *Kidney and Liver Tonic*.—Try Dr. Lauder Brunton's mixture, *DIARY*, page 478.

73/67. *Quandary*.—Your dyspepsia and skin-irritation appear to require more careful attention than we could possibly give you on the basis of your own diagnosis. We imagine, however, that you should give strict personal attention to your dietary, and you should wash out your stomach with tepid water when the irritation sets in, as drugs seem to do you more harm than good. For the stomach-washing 4 feet of  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch indiarubber tubing with stout walls and a funnel are necessary (see *DIARY*, page 493, for particulars). The water used should be 100° F., and 5 or 6 pints of it at least employed—in fact, sufficient to wash out the irritating contents of the stomach. For particulars of this treatment, see the *Practitioner* for February, 1892.

73/42. *J. B.*—Home for Consumptives.—See *DIARY*, page 497, where particulars are given of the Royal National Hospital for Consumption. Write to the Secretary.

73/27. *T. I. Leo*.—If you search the correspondence columns of this year's issues you will find several formulas for linen-glazes.

77/28. *Liquum*.—Silver Marking-ink Stains can be removed from linen by solution of potassium cyanide.

77/19. *Veritas*.—Custard-powder.—See *C. & D.*, July 25, 1896, page 166.

77/73. *Aloes*.—Digestive-syrup.—See *DIARY*, page 483. *Pile-mixture*:—

Ext. ergotæ liq.	..	..	..	..	3ij.
Solex cascariæ	..	..	..	..	3iij.
Tr. belladonnæ	..	..	..	..	3i.
Aq. chloroformi ad.	..	..	..	..	3viij.

M.

Dose: A small tablespoonful morning and evening.

78/58. *Devon*.—Pituri is a well-known South Australian drug obtained from *Duboisia Hopwoodii*. It contains an alkaloid closely resembling nicotine. It was tried in this country, but not with much success. The Australian natives use it as a stimulant, as coca is by South Americans. *Duboisia myoporoides* is better known in Europe, its alkaloid, duboisine, being a mydriatic of some consequence. We quote your paragraph, but are not able to corroborate the statements regarding the action of the drug further than that it is used freely as stated above:—

Science knows very little about the pituri, the strangest narcotic known to man. Until recently it has been considered a dangerous poison. This is true in its green state, but when roasted and properly treated by Australian tribesmen it is not

only harmless, but a most soothing and beneficial narcotic. Its influence softly steals away the senses until the whole nervous system is naturally at rest, and perfect sleep results. After its influence is over the soothed senses bound back to new life. There are no after aches and pains, and no craving for the drug. It is invaluable in the treatment of insomnia and neuralgia. The secret of its whereabouts is little known outside of one tribe, who carefully guard their secret. It is a shrub, 6 feet to 12 feet high, found only in the ridge of barren sand-hills. About a month after the tropical rains the young shoots are gathered. They are dried by the natives by a special process, then twisted in with a flaxen cord which is worn around the neck. When needed, the end is chewed until the wearer falls asleep. Neuralgia is entirely unknown to those who use pituri. All efforts to transplant it have failed.

You can get pituri from Messrs. T. Christy & Co. or from Messrs. Potter & Clarke.

77/10. *Cannabis Indica*.—Poster-writing Ink.—Bichromated glue is used in this. With each ounce of glue added to the ink use 10 gr. of bichromate of potash. This has the effect of rendering the glue insoluble after exposure to light.

78/53. *Dutch Metal*.—Green Bronzing of brass alloys is done by exposing alternately to the fumes of acetic acid and ammonia, or by immersing in such a bath as the following:—

Liq. ferri perm.	..	..	..	..	3iij.
Sodii hyposulph.	..	..	..	..	3ij.
Aq.	..	..	..	..	Oj.

M.

Dip the articles in this bath until they are of the desired colour, wash, and lustrate.

78/39. *J. G.*—Syr. Ferri Phosphat., B.P.—The formula is not as well worded as it might be, but you are the first one whom we have met with who supposes that the "distilled water, 8 oz." specified in the formula is to be added to the sugar and acid solution of iron. The 8 oz. of water is used for dissolving the iron and sodium salts. It would be better, as you suggest, that the formula should read, "Distilled water, a sufficiency."

78/30. *J. Mann*.—Canary-foods.—See note on page 687, *C. & D.*, October 31, 1896.

79/38. *R. W. W.*—Dobell's Aperient.—The formula for this is in our *DIARY* (page 268).

77/64. *T. D. H.*—Successful Hair-lotions.—The number containing the following recipes is out of print, so we repeat them, as we have heard from various sources of the great efficacy of the lotions for treatment of the hair falling out, especially after illness:—

#### *Acetous Hair-lotion.*

Acet. cantharidis	..	..	..	..	3ss.
Tr. clove	..	..	..	..	3ss.
Ac. acetic. arom.	..	..	..	..	3ss.
Aq. coloniensis	..	..	..	..	3ij.
Aq. ad	..	..	..	..	3viij.

Mix, and filter.

#### *Stimulating Hair-lotion.*

Liq. ammoniæ	..	..	..	..	5vj.
Spt. ammon. arom.	..	..	..	..	3i.
Ext. pilocarp. liq.	..	..	..	..	3ij.
Aq. rose ad	..	..	..	..	3viij.

Mix, and filter.

These lotions to be used on alternate nights, being applied freely to the roots of the hair with a sponge, the hair being afterwards brushed for ten minutes. Two 16-oz. bottles of the above have been sold for half-a-guinea, so that there should be little difficulty in getting 2s. 6d. each for the 8-oz. bottles.

71/34. *Traveller*.—Tuscan Boracic-acid Lagoons.—The "soffioni" and "lagoni" of Tuscany are chiefly situated in the provinces of Pisa and Grosseto. The most important are found to the south-west of Siena, between Massa Marittima and Volterra (Monte Cerboli, Castel Nuovo, Monte Rodonto, Larderello, Sarro, Lustignano, San Federigo, Lago and Serranzano). They are fairly easily accessible.

67/32. *A New Subscriber.*—Dale's Plaster.—There is no question at all about the authenticity of the formula for this plaster printed in our DIARY. It is a copy of the original given by Miss Dale herself. The colour of the plaster varies from bright red to brownish black, according to the quality of the rape oil used and the length of the time it is boiled.

52/1. *Silver.*—Let us have a sample of the silvering-powder, and we shall try to match it.

65/64. *Whiskers.*—Actors' Moustache-varnish or Spirit Gum.—See *C. & D.*, July 25, 1896, page 141.

65/63. *W. T. H.*—Moth-avenger.—Try the following:—

Naphthalene	..	..	..	..	3xvj.
Flowers of camphor	..	..	..	..	3iv.
Oil of eucalyptus	..	..	..	..	3-s.

Melt the naphthalene cautiously, add the camphor and the oil, stir, and cast into oiled tin moulds of suitable size. You may add any other perfume you desire.

71/32. *Salol.*—The handbill you sent us is issued by one of the Cambridge University lecturers, and he is not at all likely to lend you the slides required in his course. Why not apply to one of your local teachers?

71/47. *L. N. C.*—Cochineal-colouring.—From what you tell us of your formula it seems to be the one which is commonly used for making cochineal-colouring, and there seems no necessity for repeating it. The main points to observe in making the colouring are:—Select the best silver-grain cochineal, and just crush it. Dissolve the carbonate of potash in the requisite amount of distilled water in an earthenware or enamelled-iron dish, add the cochineal, and slowly bring to the boil, stirring all the time. Now add the alum and cream of tartar previously thoroughly mixed by sifting; again keep stirring well; transfer to a funnel plugged with tow, and allow the liquor to drain out; wash the mare with hot water to the volume desired, and add the requisite amount of glycerine and salicylic acid to keep it. One ounce of cochineal properly treated makes 8 oz. of good decoction, and to this you may add while hot 10 gr. of salicylic acid and 2 oz. of glycerine. It is an advantage to bring to the boil. Metallic vessels should not be used. The liquor should be allowed to clear by subsidence. The most common cause of cochineal-colouring spoiling is the want of precaution to keep out or destroy micro-organisms. Potash alum is better than ammonia alum.

71/70. *Caldonian.*—Rat-poison.—See *C. & D.*, December 19, 1896, page 907. This you can make into a stiff paste with lard or dripping, although treacle and water would help to make the poison act quicker. There is nothing superior to pulv. pyrethri for moths; it must be used liberally. Most "poisons" which we know of seem to fatten them; but you may try equal parts of Epps's cocoa, red lead, and borax; sometimes it exterminates whole colonies.

72/20. *Sulphur.*—Turpentine is the best solvent for balsam of sulphur. If that does not suit you try almond or olive oil. Ether and similar solvents do not come within the lines which you lay down.

73/12. *V. S.*—Antim. Sulph. Rub., although a trifle slower in action than antim. tart., is just as efficacious in horse condition-powders—in fact, it is preferable for general use.

74/48. *Determined.*—Eucalyptol Assay.—The simplest method of judging the percentage of eucalyptol in eucalyptus oil is Faulding's—viz., the addition of 75 per cent. phosphoric acid to a measured quantity of the oil; the eucalyptol is precipitated as a crystalline phosphate, and this is collected and drained. The phosphate is then decomposed with warm water, when the eucalyptol separates, rises to the surface, and may be measured. *Digitalis Assay* is too delicate for you, we fear, and to ensure the activity of preparations, the best plan is either to collect the leaves yourself or buy them from a reputable house. The quickest and, on the whole, surest way to test the activity of the leaves is to make a little of the fresh infusion; note the pulse-rate, take  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. and count the pulse every five minutes; if there is no marked effect on the rate within fifteen minutes the drug is of poor quality.

73/20. *Lux.*—No book on the lines of Hargreaves' is published.

73/26. *Sulphur Sub.*—We do not know how much cod-liver oil is in "Kepler" malt and oil; but why not ask the makers?

75/19. *W. G. H.*—Gnat-stings. The best application for these and other insect-stings is ammonia. In the following form it is nice:—

Liq. ammon. fort.	..	..	..	..	5-ss.
Aq. coloniensis	..	..	..	..	5lijs.

M.

Put this up in a stoppered bottle to sell at 8d. This is for immediate use, or within a few hours after being bitten. It is applied with the stopper or a brush. For the inflammatory stage there is nothing better than lanoline-milk, such as the formula on page 193 of our issue of January 30.

74/44. *Terebene.*—You will find what you want in the DIARY "Dispensers' Formulary."

70/71. *Victor.*—We can only answer your question if you tell us what kind of lens you have. Single lenses are used for fixed focus.

## INFORMATION WANTED.

The Editor will be obliged for replies to the following from any who can furnish the information.

83/35. What does the Pollitzer method of nasal-douche consist of?

83/42. Good original cards for carded goods: where obtainable or designed?

84/9. Address of maker of Bryant's oil of arnica.

## Coming Events.

Monday, April 5.

*Society of Chemical Industry*, Burlington House, W., at 8 P.M. Election of officers and committee for 1897-98. Paper by Mr. Oscar Guttman, "The Chemical Stability of Nitro-compound Explosives."

Tuesday, April 6.

*Bradford Chemists' Association*, Leuchter's Restaurant, Darley Street. Social evening. "Bubbles," by Mr. John E. Wilson.

*Royal Institution of Great Britain*, Albemarle Street, W., at 3 P.M. Professor A. D. Waller, M.D., on "Animal Electricity."

Wednesday, April 7.

*Society of Arts*, John Street, W.C., at 8 P.M. "Dairy Produce and Milk-supply," by M. J. Dunstan, M.A., F.R.S.E.

*Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain*, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. Monthly meeting.

*Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland*, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin. Monthly meeting.

*Midland Chemists' Assistants' Association*, Exchange Rooms, Stephenson Place, Birmingham, at 9.15 P.M. Paper, "Ergot and its Preparations" by Mr. John Barelay.

Thursday, April 8.

*Chemists' Assistants' Association*, Queen's Square, W.C., at 8.30 P.M. Mr. F. W. Gamble on "Antitoxins."

*Royal Institution of Great Britain*, Albemarle Street, W., at 3 P.M. "The Relation of Geology to History," by Professor W. Boyd Dawkins.

Saturday, April 10.

*Royal Institution of Great Britain*, Albemarle Street, W., at 3 P.M. "Electricity and Electrical Vibrations," by Lord Rayleigh.



## IMITATIONS OF CONDY'S FLUID.

**ELEVEN INJUNCTIONS**

HAVE BEEN ALREADY OBTAINED.

CONDY & MITCHELL, Ltd., of 67 & 69, Turnmill Street, London, England, will esteem it a favour if their friends in the Trade will immediately inform one of their Solicitors of any form of fraud that is being practised in connection with CONDY'S FLUID.

The following is a List of Condy &amp; Mitchell's Solicitors:

**ENGLAND.**  
 McKENNA & Co.,  
 17 & 18, Basinghall St., E.C.  
 G. & W. WEBB,  
 39, New Broad Street, E.C.  
 J. S. SALAMAN,  
 65, Chancery Lane, E.C.  
**SCOTLAND.**  
 A. DUNCAN,  
 5, Leith Walk, Leith.  
**JERSEY.**  
 F. HAWKSFORD,  
 Jersey.

**AUSTRALIA.**  
 M. MITCHELL,  
 Bank Chambers,  
 Rowe St., 122, Pitt St.,  
 Sydney.  
 ALFRED DE LISSA,  
 Denman Chambers,  
 Phillip St., Sydney.  
**INDIA.**  
 PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI,  
 18, Esplanade Rd., Bombay.  
 J. SHORT,  
 118, Armenian St., Madras.

WILSON & KING,  
 Madras.  
**UNITED STATES.**  
 ROWLAND COX,  
 229, Broadway, New York.  
**CANADA.**  
 DUNLOP, LYMAN, &  
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# BISHOP'S

"ORIGINAL"  **GRANULAR**  
**EFFERVESCENT**  
**PREPARATIONS.**

**CITRATE OF MAGNESIA (BEST).**

In bulk, 1/7 per lb.; per cwt., 1/6 per lb. subject.

**CITRATE OF MAGNESIA (SECOND QUALITY).**28-lb. Tins, 30/- nett; 56-lb. Tins, 56/- nett. Tins included. Also in  $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., and 1-lb. Bottles.

This is an exceptionally reliable article, and much superior to that usually offered to the trade at the price.

**EFFERVESCENT SALINE** EITHER IN POWDER OR FINE GRANULES.

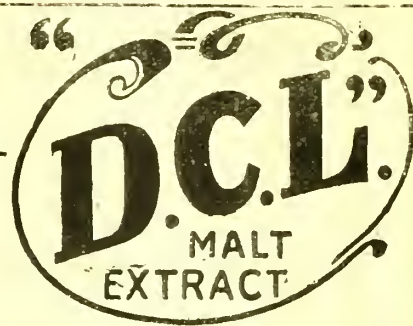
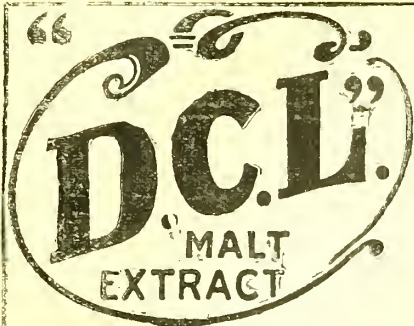
28-lb. Tins, 30/-; 56-lb. Tins, 56/- nett. Tins included. Also in 6-oz. and 8-oz. Bottles.

We desire specially to inform the trade that we are now putting up only Two proprietary sizes instead of Three as hitherto, and that the Retail Prices are in all cases printed on the label.

There are also some alterations in prices, which are shown in our New Price List.

**SAMPLES AND PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.****ALFRED BISHOP & SONS, LIM.,** Specks Fields, 48 Spelman St., **LONDON, E.**





## IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

The DISTILLERS COMPANY, LIMITED, having exceptional experience of Malting, and commanding the services of highly-trained Analytical Chemists, together with the choice of the finest Grain procurable, consider that they occupy an unusually favourable position for the manufacture of

# A PERFECT — MALT EXTRACT.

It is, of course, concentrated *in vacuo*, and the temperatures at which the Malted Barley Grist is mashed and subsequently boiled are carefully regulated, so as to ensure the production of a Pure Extract of Malted Barley of unusually high Diastasic strength and nutritive value.

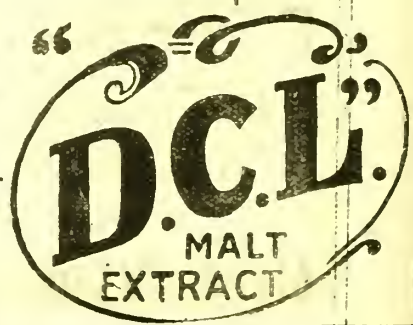
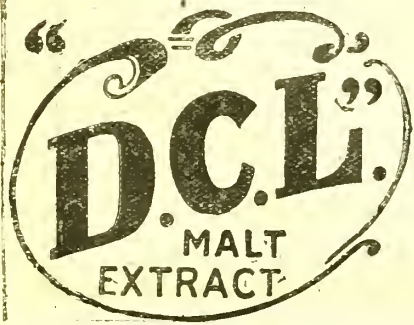
"D.C.L." Malt Extract has been submitted for analysis to a high scientific authority whose report will be forwarded privately to Pharmacists on application. The advertisers have every confidence in claiming that the high standard of excellence attained by their make, as shewn in the report, will be fully maintained, as each making is analysed before it is offered for sale.

### SOLD IN BULK,

In 14 and 28 lb. Tins, and 56 lb. and 112 lb. Steel Barrels,  
*Carefully Tinned.*

Sole Manufacturers—

**The Distillers Co., Ltd.,**  
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Established  
1798



# Howards & Sons

QUININE, CINCHONA ALKALOIDS,

Acetates of Soda & Potash.  
Acids, pure.  
Æthers, pure & methylated.  
Antimony preparations.  
Benzoic Acid & Benzoates.  
Bicarbonate of Soda (Howards').  
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Borax & Boracic Acid.  
Bromides of the Alkalies.  
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Calomel.  
Camphor Bells, Blocks & Flowers.  
Citrate of Iron & Quinine, P.B.  
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Cocaine and its Salts.  
Corrosive Sublimate.  
Ext. Cinch. Liq. P.B., & H. & S.  
Iodides of the Alkalies.  
Iodoform.  
Liq. Bismuthi et Am. Citratis.  
Magnesia.  
Mercurials.  
Rochelle Salt & Pulv. Seidlitz.  
Scale preparations.  
Spirit preparations, and for Ex-  
port under drawback.  
Terebene.  
Zinc and Iron Sulphates, &c.

AND OTHER PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS.

## Stratford, Essex.



*Detailed Price Lists on application.*



HIGHEST AWARD, CHICAGO, 1893.

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THE ACTIVE PRINCIPLE OF ALOES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DISCOVERERS—

T. & H. SMITH & CO., EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

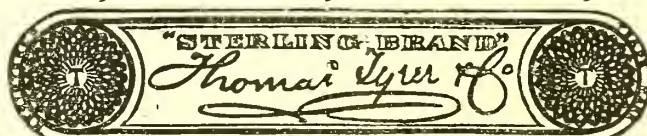
"The uniformity in strength of Aloin, the smallness of its dose and the certainty of its action, should commend it to the favourable consideration of all medical practitioners."—*Vide* Dr. Wm. Craig's investigations respecting our Aloin, published in the *Edinburgh Medical Journal* for May, 1875.

Edinburgh Address—21 Duke Street. London Address—12 Worship Street, E.O.  
New York Office—20 Cedar Street: DILLON & CO., Agents. [3]

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Chemical Works, Stratford, LONDON, E. (Established 1844),

DIRECTOR  
OF  
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CHEMICALS FOR ANALYSIS—PHARMACY—PHOTOGRAPHY—  
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## C. F. BOEHRINGER & SOEHNE,

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### COCAINE

B. & S. BRAND

SULPHATE OF QUININE, and all other CINCCHONA PREPARATIONS.

ALSO OF  
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GLYCERINE, HELIOTROPIN, PHENACETIN, PYROGALLIC ACID,  
SALICYLIC ACID & SALICYLATES, STRYCHNINE, TERPIN HYDRAT. &c.  
STOCKS KEPT IN LONDON AND GLASGOW.

Agents for England and Ireland—Messrs. DOMEIER & CO., 13 St. Mary-at-Hill, London, E.C.

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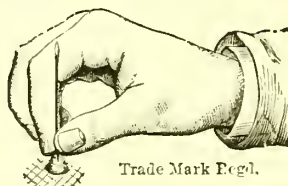
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## THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE SUPPLY OF PURE VACCINE LYMPH

(ESTABLISHED 1877),

12 PALL MALL EAST,  
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CALF AND HUMAN.



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Telegraphic Address—

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Office Hours—

10 till 4; Saturday, 10 till 2.

PURE & RELIABLE.

All Antiseptic Precautions most carefully observed. PIN-POINTS GRATIS WITH VACCINE WHEN REQUESTED.

CALF, Tubes, 2/-; Half-Tubes, 1/- each. POMADE, especially active, for Export, 5/-, 10/-, 20/- each.

Sole Agents for DR. WARLOMONT'S CALF VACCINE. Same Prices. Special Terms for any in Quantities.

HUMAN, from healthy children only. microscopically examined and source quoted. Tubes, two-thirds full, 1 8 each; one-third full, 1/- each. Tubes, two-thirds full (in every respect equal to those mentioned above, but without source), in quantities for export, 25 per 100.

P.O. O. (including postage, and crossed London and Westminster Bank), with orders payable to EDWARD DARKE, Sec.



# "EDME" MALT EXTRACT.

## RICHEST IN DIASTASE.

PURITY GUARANTEED. PRODUCED FROM ENGLISH-MADE MALT.

ALSO COMBINED WITH

## COD LIVER OIL & HYPOPHOSPHITES.

In bulk and in attractive Capsuled Bottles.

### IN CASES OF 3 DOZEN, CARRIAGE PAID—

		Sizes	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	1 lb.	2 lbs.	
MALT EXTRACT	...	...	6/-	10/6	19/-	per doz.
"	and Cod-liver Oil	...	7/6	12/-	21/-	"
"	" Hypophosphites	...	7/6	12/-	21/-	"

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGER QUANTITIES.

## ENGLISH DIASTASIC MALT EXTRACT CO., LIM.

WORKS AND MALTINGS (largest in England)—

### MISTLEY, ESSEX.

AGENTS FOR MIDLAND DISTRICT—MESSRS. SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY, BIRMINGHAM.

#### CHEMICAL DISINFECTANT.

10 and 15% OARBOLIO  
Antiseptic and Deodorising  
Powder.

Bags and casks free.

AGENTS WANTED

to supply Corporations and large users.

#### SOLUBLE SANITARY FLUID

In Casks, and in 2, 1, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon  
Tins.

#### CHESHIRE BIRD LIME.

In 1d., 2d., 3d., and 6d.  
tins. Also in 1, 2, 3, and  
7 lb. Tins & Casks, for large  
consumers and the trade.

#### FLY PAPER MATERIALS

Supplied in Wholesale quantities

SPECIAL TERMS.

#### "COAGULINE"

(TRADE MARK).

Transparent Cement for  
Broken Articles.

#### QUE CEMENT.

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(Brass or Wood).

TIPS, WAFERS, CHALKS.

#### A NEW WHITE CEMENT,

Inorganic and almost Hydraultic.



TRADE MARK.

FOR STONE, PORCELAIN,  
POTTERY, AND ALL VITREOUS  
SUBSTANCES.

Requires no preparation.  
Easy and clean in application.

Prices, Circulars with Name and Address, Specimens, Show Cards, Glass Tablets, &c., &c., on application.

KAY BROTHERS LIMITED, Laboratory and Works, ST. PETERSGATE MILLS. STOCKPORT. Founded A.D 1786  
Incorporated 1887.

**METHYLENE.**  
Obtained by the action of Metallic Zinc on  
Chloroform and Alcohol.  
Discovered to be a general Anaesthetic by Sir BENJAMIN  
W. RICHARDSON in 1867.  
1-lb. Stopped Bottle, 12s.;  $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 6s. 6d.; 4-oz., 3s. 6d.; 2-oz., 2s.  
**COMPOUND ANAESTHETIC ETHER.**  
For producing Local Anesthesia.  
In 4-oz., 10-oz., and 20-oz. Stopped Bottles, 2s., 4s., and 7s.  
**OZONIC ETHER.**  
In 2-oz., 4-oz., 8-oz., and 16-oz. Stopped Bottles, 2s., 3s. 6d., 7s., and 11s.  
**PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN.**  
First introduced as a Medicine by Sir BENJAMIN W. RICHARDSON.  
**ETHYLATE OF SODIUM**  
(Sir BENJAMIN W. RICHARDSON'S Formulae), for removing Navi, &c.  
In  $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. and 1-oz. Bottles, with elongated Stoppers for applying the  
Caustic, 2s. 6d. & 4s.  
**STYPTIC COLLOID.**  
For promoting the Healing of Wounds by the first intention.  
In 2-oz. and 4-oz. Bottles, with Brush, 2s. 6d.  
and 4s. 6d.; 16-oz., 13s.  
**CHARCOAL CAPSULES.**  
Containing Pure Vegetable Ivory Charcoal.  
In Boxes, 2s. 6d. each.

**J. ROBBINS & CO. OXFORD ST. 147**

They stand alone in their might.

## The "GIANT" Remedy, BOX'S PILLS

Re-christened by the Americans

"THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY,"

Grapple with and triumph over disease with perfect ease.

Price 1/11, 2/9, 4/6, 11/-, and £1 1s. per box.

Prepared by

W. H. BOX, 161 KING ST., PLYMOUTH.

# HUBBUCK'S PURE OXIDE OF ZINC.

Sold by the following Wholesale Druggists, in Boxes of 7 lbs. and 14 lbs., stamped by the Manufacturers; also in 1-lb. Boxes and 1-lb. Glass Bottles:—

Allen & Hanburys.  
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Mackey, Mackey & Co.  
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.  
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Raines, Clark & Co.  
Raines & Co.  
Southall Bros. & Barclay.  
Sumner, R., & Co.  
Taylor, James.  
Thacker & Hoffe (Lim.)  
Thompson, H. A.  
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## HUBBUCK'S PURE OXIDE

Is made by Sublimation, and is Warranted to contain upwards of

**99 PER CENT.**

of Pure Oxide; in fact, the impurities are not traceable.

**THOS. HUBBUCK & SON, L^{td}.**

(Established 1765),

**24 LIME STREET,  
LONDON, E.C.**

Manufacturers of

**White Lead, White Zinc,  
Paints, Oils,**

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The Manufacturers supply their Pure Oxide Wholesale only, in quantities of not less than 2 cwt.

## BAYER'S PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES.

**TRIONAL.  
SOMATOSE.**

Absolutely safe and efficacious Hypnotic. Dose: 15 to 20 grains.

An important nutrient and invigorant, especially for Convalescents, Invalids, Phthisis, Chlorosis, Carcinoma ventriculi Rachitis.

**IODOTHYRIN.**

The active principle of the Thyroid Gland.

**SALOPHEN.**

A Specific for Headache, Influenza, Acute Muscular Rheumatism.

**TANNIGEN.**

Acting promptly in Chronic and Acute Enteritis, especially for Children.

**LYCETOL.**

(Tartrate of Piperazine). Antilithic, Uric Solvent.

**SYCOSE.**

The purest Artificial Sugar, free from para acid.

**EUROPHEN.**

A perfect substitute for Iodoform, odourless, and non-toxic. *Special indications:* Ulcerus Molle Papul. Madid., &c.

**ARISTOL.**

An excellent cicatrizing agent. *Special indications:* Burns, Ulcerus Cruris, Parasitical Eczema, Ozæna,

**PIPERAZINE-BAYER, PHENACETINE-BAYER, SULFONAL-BAYER, SALOL-BAYER.**

Wholesale Depot for all "Bayer's" Drug Specialities:

**ELBERFELD FARBENFABRIKEN CO., LTD., 19 ST. DUNSTAN'S HILL, E.C.**

**Also at Manchester, Glasgow, and Bradford.**

## LOFTHOUSE & SALTMER, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE & EXPORT DRUG MERCHANTS, HULL.

Manufacturers of Granular Effervescent Preparations. We shall be glad to give specially favourable quotations, and send samples of our superior Nos. 1, 2, and 3 qualities of **CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.**

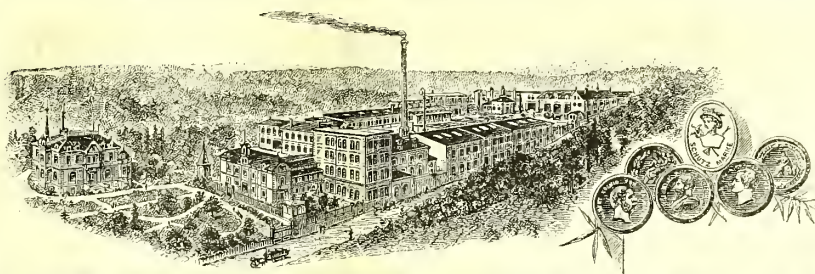
Importers of Cod-liver, Castor, and Olive Oils; Extra Super Essence of Lemon and Bergamot, Otto de Rose, and all



Essential Oils; Valentia Saffron; Vanillas; Fruit Essences; Carmine, Aniline Dyes; Bees' Wax, &c., &c.

MANUFACTURERS of Very Superior Flexible Gelatine Capsules of Balsam Copaiba, Cascara Sagrada, Castor Oil, Cod-liver Oil, Santal Oil, and **Blaud's Pill Capsules**, equal to 1, 2, and 3 pills. Samples and Lowest Quotations per 1,000, or in Boxes for Retail, will be sent on application from either the Wholesale or Retail Trade.





# EUGEN DIETERICH

CHEMICAL WORKS at HELFENBERG, near DRESDEN.

## PRICE LIST.

### Dieterich's Ferro-mangan Preparations—

Liquor ferro-mangani saccharati (Dieterich)	8-oz. bottle (retail, 2/3); per doz., 27/-.
Liquor ferro-mangani peptonati (Dieterich)	16-oz. bottle (retail, 4/-); per doz., 34/6.
Liquor ferro-mangani peptonati cum iodo (Dieterich)	Can be had unstamped for dispensing.

The ferro-mangan saccharate and ferro-mangan peptonate are unrivalled in their efficacy in all cases of anemia and chlorosis, and are of very pleasant taste. They do not affect the teeth, and are never refused by patients even if taken for a long time.

The ferro-mangan peptonate with iodine was found to be an excellent substitute for cod-liver oil, especially in summer time, when the use of cod-liver oil is generally discontinued.

### Dieterich's Umbilical Rubber Bandage—

Diameter, 70 mm. (retail, 7½d.); per doz., 3/10; per gross, 43/6.

Diameter, 90 mm. (retail, 10½d.); per doz., 5/6; per gross, 63/-.

This umbilical bandage is a very saleable article, and of proved utility; as the price is trifling compared with the bandages now on the market, a trial surely will pay.

### Dieterich's Cod-liver Oil Compounds—

Cod-liver oil with: bromine and sulphur, iron and bromine, iron and iodine, iron-manganese and quinine, iron-manganese and bromine, iron-manganese and iodine, iodine and sulphur, iodine and tannic acid, quinine .. .. .

Retail, 2/-.  
Per doz., 16/6.

Cod-liver oil with: iron, iron-manganese, iron-manganese and phosphorus, phosphorus .. .. .

Retail, 1/9.  
Per doz., 15/-.

Dieterich's cod-liver oil compounds are the best preparations as to taste and efficacy known to the profession.

### Dieterich's Tapeworm Cure—

For adults .. .. . Retail, 2/6; per doz., 18/6.

For children .. .. . Retail, 2/-; per doz., 13/-.

Its unrivalled efficacy in expelling tapeworms is due to the employment of extract of male fern of superior quality in combination with castor oil. Given in that manner a relatively small quantity of the extract is sufficient, and all disagreeable after-effects caused by large doses of the extract are avoided.

### Dieterich's Extract of Malted Acorns—

Retail, 1/8; per doz., 12/-.

Was found very useful in rickets of children, and for persons suffering from malnutrition.

### Dieterich's Court-plaster—

Spread on silk; width, about 20 inches:

White, flesh-coloured or black, flesh-coloured } Rolls of 1 yard, 4/-;  
annicated or flesh-coloured salicylated } 5 yards, 19/-.

In attractive envelopes containing one leaf of plaster:

Flesh coloured, white or black, size 35 by 60 mm. (1d. retail), 2/10 per 100; 12/9 per 500.

Ditto, size 60 by 70 mm. (2d. retail), 5/- per 100; 24/- per 500.

In stylish fancy pocket-cases, containing one leaf of plaster:

Flesh-coloured, white or black, size 35 by 60 mm. (1d. retail), 3/- per 100; 14/- per 500.

Ditto, size 60 by 70 mm. (2d. retail), 5/6 per 100; 25/6 per 500.

Customers' name and address will be printed on every envelope or pocket-case at a charge of 1/- per hundred. On buying 500 at the time, of one size, this will be done gratis.

### Dieterich's Mustard-plaster—

Cardboard boxes containing:

Leaves 50 100 500

100 leaves each .. .. . 23 9/9

50 leaves each .. .. . 15 10/6

Lithographed tin boxes containing:

100 leaves each .. .. . 210 12/3

10 leaves each .. .. . 23 19/9

Comparing analysis proved that Dieterich's mustard-plaster is the strongest on the market, as no other forms so much mustard-oil when dipped in water as Dieterich's.

### Dieterich's Glue-bandages (Colligamen)—

Glue-bandage, with acetate of lead 5%, or acetate of alum. 5%; boric acid 3%, or Hebra ointment 10%; sublimate 0.1%, or salicylic acid 3%; sulphur 10%, or oxide of zinc 25%; zinc and salicylic acid 25%: 5%, or plain .. .. .

Per 1 doz. rolls of 1 2 5 yds.

Glue-bandage, with ichthyol 5%, or iodoform 5%; loretin 5%, or zinc and ichthyol 25%: 4% .. .. .

33 6/2 15/5

Glue-bandage, with iodide of potassium .. .. .

5/- 9/5 23/5

Glue-bandage, with mercury 20%, mercury and soap plaster (20% Hg.) .. .. .

4/- 7/9 19/-

Glue-bandage, with mercury 20%, mercury and soap plaster (20% Hg.) .. .. .

6/5 12/3 30/9

### Dieterich's Soap Glue Bandages—

Soap glue bandage, with carbolic acid 5%, or plain .. .. .

2/7 4/9 11/10

Soap glue bandage, with ichthyol 5%, or iodide of potash 2% .. .. .

33 6/2 15/5

Soap glue bandage, with loretin .. .. .

5/- 9/5 23/5

Soap glue bandage, with sulphur 10%, or tar 10%; sulphur and tar 5% of each .. .. .

2/7 4/9 11/10

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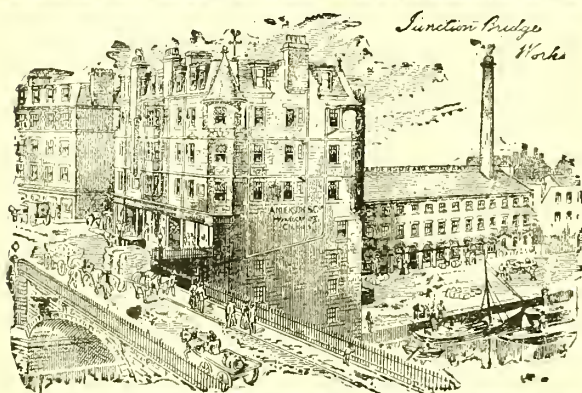
1/1½ size	...	...	...	...	Wholesale Price, 10/- per dozen.
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In 1-gross metal-capped bottles, 52/- per gross.

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lots.

100-gross  
lots.

No. 32.	Ext. Aloes Aquos	...	...	9i.		
	Pulv. Cambog.	...	...	gr. iv.		
	" Jalapæ	...	...	viii.		
	" Colocynth	...	...	vi.		
	Hyd. Subchlor.	...	...			
	Pulv. Sapo. Hispan	...	...	aa	iv.	
	Gingerin	...	...	ii.	5d.	4d.
	Ft. Pil. xii.					

#### "LITTLE" APERIENT PILL.

" 265.	Aloin	...	...	gr.	1/10	
	Podophyllin	...	...		1/10	
	Ext. Hyoscy.	...	...		20	
	Jalapine	...	...		15	
	Ext. Nucis Vom.	...	...			
	Capsicine	...	...	aa	1/20	5d. 4d.
" 1.	Pil. Aloes et Ferri, P.B.	...	...			4d.
" 2.	" Myrrh, P.B.	...	...		1/-	11d.
" 4.	" Colocynth Co., P.B.	...	...		10d.	9d.
" 5.	" et Hyoscy., P.B.	...	...		1/-	11d.
" 8.	" Ipecac. et Scillæ, P.B.	...	...		6d.	5d.
" 10.	" Rhei Co., P.B.	...	...		5d.	4d.

#### BLAUD'S c. ARSENIC.

" 140.	Pil. Blandii	...	...	gr. v.		
	Acid. Arseniosi	...	...		1/50	5d. 4d.
" 141.	Pil. Blandii	...	...	v.		
	Acid. Arseniosi	...	...		1/50	5d. 4d.
" 142.	Pil. Blandii	...	...	v.		
	Ferri Arsenias	...	...		1/50	5d. 4d.
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	Ferri Arsenias	...	...		1/50	5d. 4d.

#### DANDELION PILLS.

10-gross  
lots.

100 gross  
lots.

No. 272.	Ext. Taraxaci	...	...			
	" Anthem	...	...			
	Pulv. Rhei	...	...	aa gr. i.		
	" Aloes Barb.	...	...			
	" Zingib.	...	...	aa	ss	6d. 5d.
	Ol. Carui	...	...		1/2	

#### TIC PILLS.

" 203.	Quineti	...	...			
	Ferri Sulph.	...	...	aa gr. ss		
	Ext. Belladon.	...	...		1/2	
	" Colchici Acet.	...	...		ss	
	" Hyoscyami	...	...			
	Camphoræ	...	...	aa	i.	1/- 11d.

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" 131.	Ferri Sulph.	...	...	gr. i.		
	Ext. Gentianæ	...	...	iii.	5d.	4d.

#### PENNYROYAL PILLS.

" 247.	Ol. Pulegii	...	...	gtt. 1/2		
	Pil. Aloes et Ferri	...	...	gr. iv.	6d.	5d.

#### QUININE PILLS.

" 250.	Quinina Sulph.	...	...	gr. i.	8d.	7d.
" 251.	" "	...	...	gr. ij.	1/2	1/-

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" 242.	Potass. Permang.	...	...	gr. i.	6d.	5d.
" 243.	" "	...	...	ij.	9d.	8d.

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Compound Senegæ	...	...	...	14/-	"
Copaibæ, Cubebæ, and Santal.	...	...	...	22/-	"
Creasote, min. 1	...	...	...	8/6	"
" " 2	...	...	...	11/-	"
Guaiacol, " 1	...	...	...	12/6	"
" " 2	...	...	...	14/-	"
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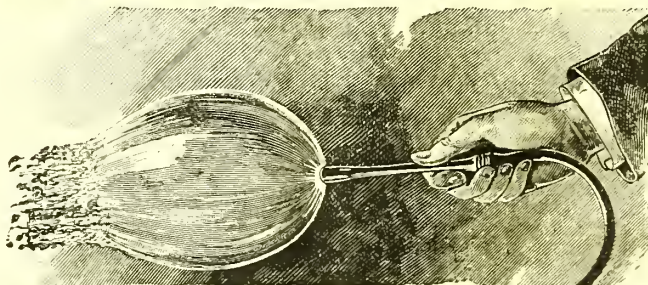
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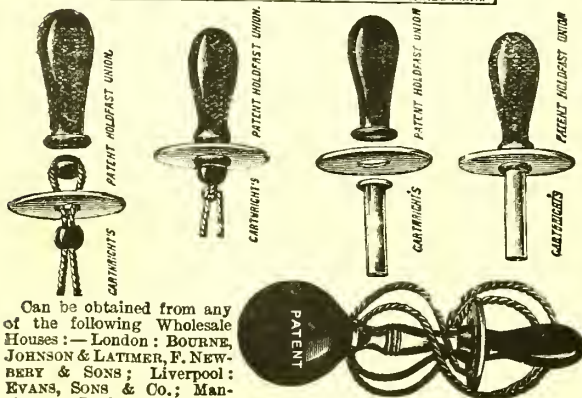
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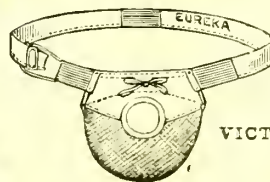
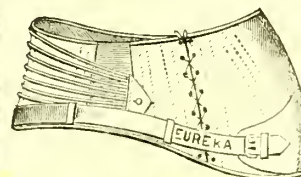
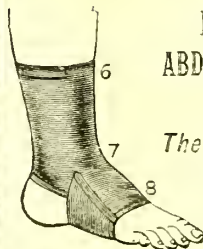
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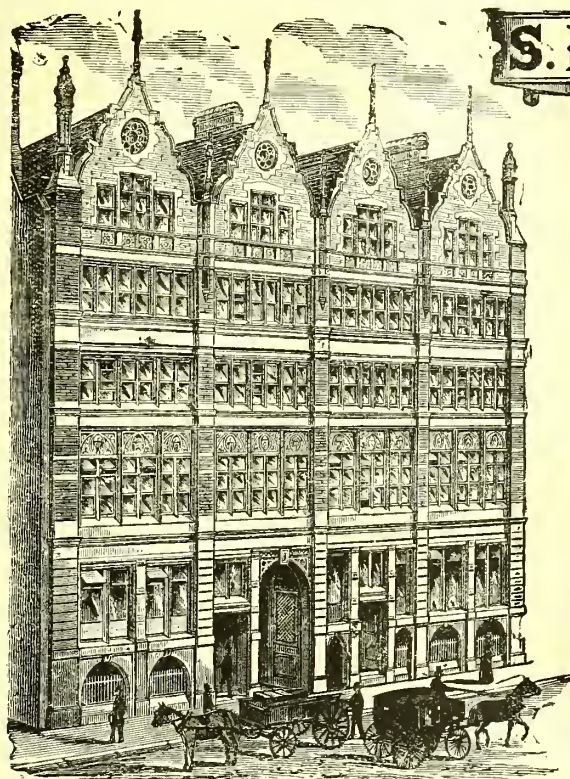
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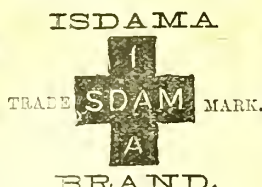
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3.	Thick .. .. .	6	2½	4 -
1B.	Thin, for leg below "knee" .. .. .	12½	3	5 6
1A.	Thick .. .. .	10½	3	7 6
8.	Thin, for leg and "knee" .. .. .	14	3	7 6
7.	Thick .. .. .	14	3	8 6
9B.	Thin, for leg and thigh .. .. .	21	3	10 6
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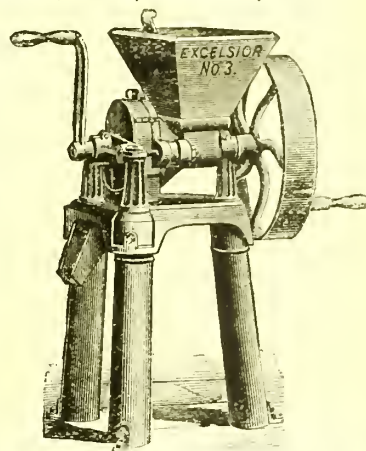
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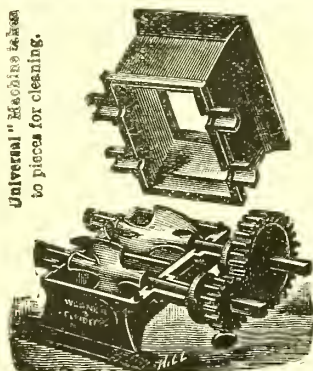
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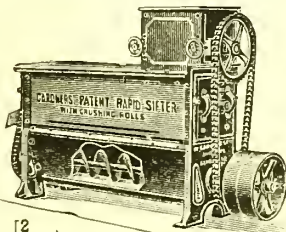
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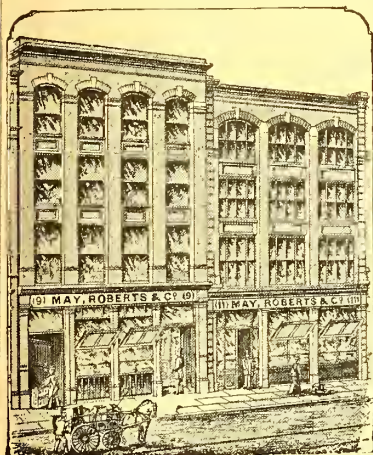
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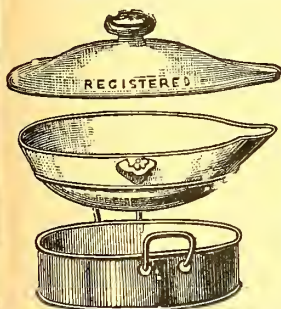
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9/-	9/-	9/3	10/9	10/9	12/-	12/-	18/-	18/-	21/6	27/-	32/6	43/-	49/-	per gross.

QUININE TINT. M.R. Brand. Very Best Quality.

1	1 1/2	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	16	20	24	32	40	ounce.
8/9	8/9	8/9	9/10	9/10	11/3	11/3	16/9	16/9	20/-	24/-	30/-	40/6	47/-	per gross.

ORDINARY TINT. M.R. Brand. Second Quality.

1	1 1/2	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	16	20	24	32	40	ounce.
6/7	6/7	6/7	7/3	7/3	8/6	8/6	10/9	12/3	16/10	19/3	22/9	26/6	29/-	per gross.

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8/7	8/7	8/7	9/4	9/4	10/9	10/9	16/-	16/-	19/-	23/-	28/6	38/6	45/-	per gross.

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6/5	6/5	6/5	7/-	7/-	8/-	8/-	10/3	11/9	16/-	18/3	21/9	25/3	28/9	per gross.

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50 Small „	...	...	...	...	...	32/6	
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5 per cent. Discount upon orders for 10 Cases.

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